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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EVERYBODY PLEASED

With the Sentimens of the President's Message.

CONGRESSMEN'S COMMENTS ON IT.

The Democrats Think Tariff Revision Will Win in the Next Election, But the Republicans Smile Serenely.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—[Special.]—The effort of the newspaper fraternity for the week has been to find out the views of the various senators and congressmen in regard to the president's message.

The World sent over a special car load of correspondents for the purpose of putting upon record the various members, but it seems that the World has accomplished no more in this direction than other papers at much less expense.

Senator Colquitt is the only one of the Georgia delegation who has spoken at length upon the president's message, and his views are somewhat novel.

He seems inclined to the opinion that all democrats, irrespective of their previous connections and personal beliefs, will unite with the tariff reformers in framing a bill upon the line suggested by the president; in fact, he is disposed to think, so I am informed, that Mr. Randall himself will come into line with the others. I have made several attempts to ascertain Mr. Randall's views in regard to the matter, but he has not yet reached the point where he is willing to speak his mind freely. All the remarks credited to him about his thinking that the president had taken the right line, are utterly without authority, and are not justified by the facts in the case.

He has steadily refused to express any thing like a positive opinion, and whatever impression he may have has been kept quietly to himself.

Senator Colquitt is of the opinion, that the very boldness of the president's views will be advantageous to the party. In this he is not alone, for lately it has been the subject of general remark that Mr. Cleveland has at last determined to appeal to that admiration in the American character for pluck and spirit. No one doubts that the message is not a bold document, in fact, it is thought by too many to be too bold and forward for the occasion, and the end is looked forward to with much solicitude and hope.

The republican party without doubt won much strength and support by the bold attitude it was wont to assume upon public questions. Men went with that party for the reason that they admired its pluck and spirit, and it is often heard now that the democrats are trying to profit by their success in this line.

One thing has struck me with more or less force, and that is the self sacrificing spirit that is attributed to Mr. Cleveland in the publication of his late message.

It has been frequently remarked that whether he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was, without a doubt, brave and hardy. He showed himself willing to take upon himself the responsibility for these advanced views, and to let the party consider whether or not it was advisable for it to follow along after his line.

Men have mentioned this circumstance in such a way as to show their admiration for the bravery and courage of the man, and no one can question that he stated everything that was important and valuable upon this one issue. A gentleman remarked tonight that the republican party in the past won often because it dared and risked many things. And that he was glad to see that the president was following in the lead of these successful ventures.

Whether he is right or wrong, he has made himself solid with the party, for he has taken upon his own individual shoulders the burden of announcing what heretofore the party has religiously endeavored to keep back.

As it is frequently heard, the very boldness of the president's position may compensate for any mistake he has made, and with the right sort of legislation the end may yet be what all hope it will be. If the party will come together and make some effort to pass a bill in accordance with his suggestions, it may come out all right, for unity may compensate other mistakes and losses. But I have yet to find one who really and honestly believes that the party will be successful in getting through a measure shaped after the president's suggestions.

If it fails, his boldness, which is now spoken of as an advantage, will react with terrible effect, and the failure of the whole scheme may mean nothing more or less than the wholesale defeat of the party.

There is one thing apparent here, the republicans are intensely satisfied with the message and the effect it has had upon the country. Individually they say it is a most excellent document, but beyond the smile and smirk with which they speak, we can very easily see they are well pleased with it, for the reason that they believe it means their party's victory at the next election.

As I was told today, they argue this way, if the democrats indorse the doctrines laid down there, they will certainly meet with defeat. Unless they do, they certainly cannot hope to get Cleveland to bear the party standard, and without him they are as certain to meet with disaster as they will be with him and his tariff plank. So they are patting each other on the back, and shaking one another by the hand, and every minute or so exclaiming: "We have got 'em where we long wanted to have them."

It will take some time to hear from the country on the subject, and until the people speak no certain effect can be predicted. In the meanwhile the democrats are apparently happy and enthusiastic and yet the republicans seem to be as well satisfied as their political enemies. To me this a bad sign.

Preparations are being made for the next census. The second day of congress, Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, introduced a resolution looking towards the subject, the purport of which was to ascertain if some means could not be employed by which either the scope of the census could be reduced or the completion of the work facilitated.

The tenth census was taken in 1880, and the last pages of the compilation are now being given to the public. If it requires almost ten years to complete the taking of the census, it seems that it would be much the best plan to reduce the scope of the undertaking, for the work loses much of its value by being so long delayed. In 1890, the time will have arrived for the eleventh census to be taken, and by that time, it is hoped, that the inquiry Mr. Cox has set on foot will result in some method being given to the public, by which the valuable statistics are given out sooner.

The senate committee which will sit upon the nomination of Mr. Lamar for supreme court judge, consists of Edmunds, Evarts, Hoar, Ingalls, Wilson, Teller, George, Coke, Vest and Pugh. The republicans are in the majority, but it is believed that he will be confirmed.

EULOGIZING GLADSTONE.

Dr. Parker's Last Lecture Before Leaving for Europe.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of City Temple, London, delivered a lecture today (his last in the country) in Chickering hall, upon Mr. Gladstone. His audience was large and very appreciative. It consisted principally of clergymen, who had been specially invited by Major Pond, from towns that are easy of access to New York, many attending from this city. Dr. Parker's lecture consisted more of an eulogy upon the great Englishman than consideration of his character. He was frequently applauded. His summary of Mr. Gladstone's personality was:

"Every where in England he is hailed as the People's William. It is not in his power to say any flattering word. Everything he says has a moral value; everything is characterized by his conscientiousness. This is the man for whose long life we pray; for whom we thank God. He moves with comparative slowness, but with a sureness that nothing can turn aside."

A PLEASANT VISIT.

The Evangelical Alliance Call at the White House.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The white house this afternoon was invaded by nearly two thousand members of the Evangelical alliance, who called in a body, about one o'clock to pay their respects to the president and Mrs. Cleveland. They were received in the east room, and were individually presented to the president and Mrs. Cleveland by Wm. E. Dodge, president of the alliance, and Colonel John M. Wilson. Mr. Dodge made a brief address, expressing the great pleasure it gave the Alliance, as a body, to show their appreciation of the president and his wife, who, he said, was especially loved and respected by them all. He closed by urging the president to co-operate with the alliance in the cause of Christianity.

The president replied as follows:

Mr. President: I am glad to meet so large a delegation from the Evangelical alliance of the United States. I understand the purpose of this alliance to be the application of Christian rules of conduct to the problems and exigences of social and political life. Such a movement cannot fail to produce most valuable results. All must admit that the reception of the teachings of Christianity results in the purest patriotism, in the most scrupulous fidelity to public trust, and in the best type of citizenship. Those who manage the affairs of the government are, by this means, reminded that the law of God demands that they should be courageously true to the interests of the people, and that the Ruler of the universe will require of them a strict account of their stewardship. People, too, are thus taught that their happiness and welfare will be best promoted by a conscientious regard for the interest of the common brotherhood, and that the success of a government by the people depends upon the morality, justice and honesty of the people.

I am especially pleased to know that your efforts are not cramped and limited by denominational lines, and that your credentials are found in broad Christian fellowship. Manifestly, if you seek to teach your countrymen toleration, you yourself must be tolerant; if you would teach them liberality for the opinions of each, you yourselves must be liberal, and if you would teach them unselfish patriotism, you yourselves must be unselfish and patriotic. There is enough of work in the field you have entered, to enlist the hearty co-operation of all who believe in the value and efficiency of Christian teaching and practice.

Your noble mission, if undertaken in a broad and generous spirit, will surely arrest the attention and respectful consideration of your fellow citizens; and your endeavors, consecrated by benevolence and patriotic love, must expect powerful results in the enlightenment and improvement of our people, in illustrating the strength and stability of our institutions and in advancing the prosperity and greatness of our beloved land.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, of New York, (of "three R." fame) was among those presented. The president recognized him at once and, advancing toward him said, with considerable earnestness and fervor, that he was very glad to see him, whereupon the crowd of delegates broke into hearty laughter.

The Evangelical alliance closed its session, holding three crowded meetings today. Bishop Samuel Harris, of Michigan, was principal speaker of the morning session, to which he delivered an address upon the necessity of substituting co-operation for competition between the denominations. Dr. Phillip Chaff, who is termed "Father of the Alliance." in this country spoke, as also did Sam Small and other clergymen.

While the members of the Evangelical alliance were waiting at the white house today, just prior to their reception by the president and Mrs. Cleveland, they were joined by a man who, in a loud voice, began to sing a doxology. He was led off by the police, and is supposed to be the same individual who created some excitement and amusement on the opening of congress by chanting the doxology from the galleries, just as the house was called to order.

THEIR INVITATION.

Formal Call for the National Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The formal call for a national republican convention was made public tonight. It says:

Republican electors in the several states and voters, without regard to party political affiliation, difference, or action, who believe in the American principal of a protective tariff for the defense and development of home industries and the elevation of home labor; who would reduce national taxes and prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury in harmony with this principle, who are opposed to the attempt now more openly avowed than ever before to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the underpaid and oppressed workers of foreign lands; who favor the improvement of naval and coast defenses which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self-respect; who gratefully cherish the defenders of the country; who condemn and resent continued and unjust exclusion of rapidly growing territories which have an indisputable title to admission into the sisterhood of states; who are in favor of free schools and popular education; a free and honest ballot and a fair count; protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad; a foreign policy that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime and shall properly support the dignity of the nation and prominence of friendly and harmonious relations and intercourse between all the states, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket. Each state will be entitled to four delegates at large and each representative at large two delegates, and each congressional district, each territory and the District of Columbia to two delegates.

PREPARING THE COMMITTEES.

The Republican Caucus Committees Working Slowly—The Democrats Ready.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The republican caucus committee of the senate has found the task put upon it by the caucus of arranging the majority representation upon the senate committees an exceedingly trying one. It has been in session since last Tuesday and has once or twice neared completion of the list of assignment, when some inkling of its work having got abroad, representations and objections have been made in such number and of such a character as to require an entire reconsideration. The work was, however, finished this afternoon. A republican caucus is called for tomorrow morning. Senator Hoar has the list in charge and will make it public tomorrow.

The democractic caucus committee whose task is simpler, has its work so far advanced that it can complete it in one hour's session so soon as the republican list is laid before it. Committees will probably be appointed by the senate Monday, and the practical work of the session will begin on that day.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Address by Mr. Creemer in Richmond Last Night.

RICHMOND, December 9.—The hall of the house of delegates was filled with people tonight to listen to the three members of the British parliament who have been making a tour of the principal cities of the country in the interest of international arbitration. Two of the distinguished gentlemen, Sir John Swinburne and Mr. Holley Stewart, left here this afternoon for New York to take passage for Liverpool tomorrow, leaving Hon. William Randolph Creemer to explain the object of their visit to this country. The meeting was presided over by General Joseph R. Anderson, who, after an opening prayer by Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, introduced Mr. Creemer. That gentleman, at once, entered upon his subject at length; what had been done in Europe and elsewhere in the interest of a peaceful settlement of international questions by arbitration. He had traveled a good deal and had found, he said, that the people were heartily in accord with him. He concluded with an earnest wish that the two English speaking people of the world would be first to inaugurate this policy.

Lieutenant Governor Massey, after a few remarks cordially approving the sentiments of Mr. Creemer, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, declaring that the meeting heartily approves the object of British arbitration deputation, and earnestly hopes that the president and congress will speedily take the iniative, proposing to Great Britain the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration.

The Haddock Trial.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, December 9.—The jury in the Haddock murder trial, tonight brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

HE TALKED TOO MUCH.

Harper Takes the Stand in His Own Behalf,

BUT THE LAWYERS CONFUSE HIM

And He Admits That He Speculated With the Bank's Money—Scenes in Court—Other Criminal Notes.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—This proved to be a great day in the Harper trial. Until after the court was opened it was not known whether Harper himself would become a witness or not. It has been said that his counsel protested against his appearance on the witness stand and that he as firmly insisted that his interests demanded that he should tell his own story. This uncertainty brought a most unusual throng of spectators. Before ten o'clock—the hour for opening court—all available space in the court room was occupied. Even the space behind the railing, sacred to officers of the court, was filled with ladies and friends of the court. Harper appeared pale and anxious; his wife weary, and her sister Miss Matthews, wore a face bearing traces of recent distress.

When the court opened, Mr. Blackburn called Harper to the witness stand. Before he took the oath, Judge Jackson asked:

"Did you request to be placed on the witness stand?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

The oath was then administered, and in answer to the questions by Mr. Blackburn, witness said:

"I now reside in the county jail," and told of his previous business career, ending with Fidelity National bank, which he said he organized out of the Fidelity safe deposit and trust company. He smiled when asked if he knew J. W. Wilshire, and went on to detail Wilshire's connection with the Fidelity National bank. He said that in September, 1886, he was induced by Wilshire to make him a loan of $55,000. Wilshire at that time was a debtor to the bank to the amount of $2000,000, and he represented to Harper that if this loan was not made the bank would suffer. He accommodated Wilshire, taking an agreement to transfer certain real estate and also one hundred shares of the Fidelity National bank at par, then worth 160. All went well until October, when witness returned from a little dinner party, composed of Wilshire and some officers of the bank, and found that during his absence, Wilshire, Eckert & Co's check for $26,000 on the First National bank had been returned "not good." That check Wilshire said he was unable to make good, and "we were compelled to carry it." Another day when witness was out Wilshire, Eckert & Co. got Hopkins to wire $60,000 credit to Chicago upon certified checks. At the close of business hours that day he found Wilshire, Eckert & Co's account overdrawn $60,000. With the former $26,000, their debt to the bank of $200,000, and their debt to him of $55,000, he felt that they were in a dangerous position. Wilshire transferred to him real estate and stock which he turned over to the bank. He stormed at Wilshire, but could get nothing out of him. He then suggested to the cashier to take a call loan from Wilshire, Eckert & Co., and save the bank.

In answer to direct questions from Mr. Blackburn, Harper stated unreservedly that he never gave an order of any kind to Eckert to buy grain for him in Chicago, and he was equally sweeping and explicit in saying that he never authorized Wilshire to buy grain for him in Chicago or elsewhere. This is the point of the whole case and is in direct conflict with the testimony of both Wilshire and Eckert.

Harper's manner on the stand showed what a difficult man he has been for his attorneys to manage. He took the jury into his confidence and talked to them with the purpose of convincing them, but all the time was transgressing the rules of evidence, as explained to him again and again by Judge Jackson. He argued his case as he went along until Judge Jackson's rebukes began to bear tones of impatience. He testified a dozen times to occurrences, which he did not witness, but of which somebody had told him. Every question furnished a new opportunity to him to say what his intentions were. It seemed like presumption after Harper's sweeping denial that he had ever in anyway ordered Wilshire to buy wheat for him in Chicago or elsewhere, for his counsel to hand him three notes, bearing the initials "C," "O. K.," "E. L. H.," and ask him to explain them. Harper went on to say that when Wilshire, in March, still owed the bank and him those large sums, he insisted on Wilshire selling out his wheat deal so as to pay his debts. Wilshire said to do so safely he should buy some that day to keep up the market, and then he could sell out to advantage the next day.

"He asked my advice," said Harper, "and I gave it. I said to him: "Make out your order to buy June wheat, and if it is all right, I will 'O. K.' it. Wilshire sent to the bank a note that he was going to buy that day 180,000 bushels of wheat, and I 'O. K.'d' it. It was no account of mine in any shape or form. The books of the bank will show, I think, that he paid the bank a considerable amount of money the next day, I had no purpose, whatever, in this transaction, except to get money for the bank that was owing to it by Wilshire."

The second note was in cipher, and Harper said it related to some sort of transaction. The third note he explained by saying that Wilshire told him he had to pay for a lot of wheat on May 1st. "He wanted me," said Harper, "to furnish money for this purpose. I refused. He said I would be sorry. I advised him to sell May wheat and buy June and pay the difference. He asked me to write a memorandum of a telegram to that effect, saying 'please change that May wheat I have not provided for to June and July. My principal has decided, etc.' Wilshire represented to me that he was buying largely for Cleveland parties, and that is what, I suppose, he referred in the word 'my principal.'"

Witness then asked permission to explain the checks of Wilshire for $1,000 in October, but was stopped by the court. He was then asked if it was given for wheat. He answered no; that it was given to pay bonds which Wilshire had hypothecated without authority.

Here the court again stopped him and cautioned him to answer the questions and not go into irrelevant matters. But he again lapsed so far as to tell that Wilshire had gone to Cleveland to get help from his brother-in-law, and had come back with nothing, and later, that Wilshire had mortgaged property for $14,000, and explained to him that he did so to make good that sum of money sunk by similar wheat taken from his father's estate. He explained also how he discounted Lewis's notes, at Wilshire's suggestion, and after again denying that a dollar of the bank's money or his went into the wheat deal, went on to tell of the crash. How Wilshire and Hopkins followed him to Leemen's, where he dined, with tears in their eyes, begged him to let them have more money. He had refused Wilshire that money. Hopkins suggested telegraphing to banks in Chicago to see how much they would take to carry the deal through. Hopkins sent such a telegram to the American Exchange bank of Chicago. When witness returned from dinner he found a telegram on his desk from that bank, saying that if Wilshire was there next morning with $600,000 it would be safe. That was where Kershaw & Co. had their account. He told how Wilshire, Hopkins and he talked the matter over and decided that they would save the bank. Hopkins had a letter of credit drawn for $200,000 and four drafts on the Chemical bank of New York, for $100,000. Wilshire was afraid to carry the money lest it be attached and it was arranged that Gahn should go with him. Gahn was instructed to not give up the money without warning by telegram and was answered that it was too late. He then stopped the payment on drafts. He became effected at this point, and wiping his eye went on to say how he put all his money into the bank to save it, only to see other directors walk in and check theirs out. Only one of all the directors offered any assistance. The government came in and the end was reached.

Counsel next asked, in detail, whether he had ever ordered any wheat transaction with various brokers in Chicago, naming them, and he returned the same answer. In February, 1887 he had a conversation with Hopkins about Irwin, Green & Co.'s matters, and told him he thought it was dishonest.

Here again court stopped witness from detailing conversations. About $285,000 transactions with the Fidelity bank he had no knowledge, whatever, until told him in jail at Dayton. Hopkins had transactions through Hoyt with Kershaw & Co., and he was trying to guard against our losses by Wilshire. "I loaned money to Hopkins," said witness, "and paid drafts for him, but I used my own money and never took a penny out of the bank's funds for this purpose. Hopkins went in $100,000 with another broker and I helped him. This was paid back and the money went into the bank. There was also some profit. This also was a hedging operation."

Witness was then examined as to the assets of Swift's Iron and Steel works and the Riverside rolling mill, the firm of E. L. Harper & Co. and of himself. He made the aggregate several million dollars, and said all the transactions of these several firms and companies with the Fidelity bank were legitimate.

He was now about to leave the stand. Mr. Blackburn again asked him if he had anything to do with Hopkins's wheat deals through Hoyt. He answered that he paid the Hopkins's draft, but he did it to protect the bank.

"I was interested through Hopkins to that extent. We would first protect the interests of the bank, and after that was done if there was any profit left it was to be divided between Hopkins and myself."

A sensation ran through the courtroom as these words were uttered. Mr. Blackburn to break the force of the admission asked:

"Did you, at any time, have any intention in these transactions to defraud the bank or anybody else?"

"None in the world," was the answer.

Miss Matthews at this point was observed to be in tears.

The cross-examination was brief and pointed. It brought out the single fact that he purchased certificates of deposit with his own checks, which were not charged to his account.

Two or three other witnesses, Richards and Woodrough, were called, mainly to tell about Harper's assets, but the government counsel dismissed most of them without cross-examination, or by drawing from them some damaging testimony.

The only comfort obtained was in the testimony of Marchan, of the First National bank, who showed that Harper had large deposits in that bank in 1886 and 1887. The testimony is not quite closed, but certainly will be tomorrow.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Farmer and Negro Farm Hand Found Dead on the Roadside.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 9.—[Special.] News reached the city today of a shocking crime near Longview, a small station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, thirty-five miles south of the city. An old farmer named Colman, and a negro employed on his farm, drove to Longview in a wagon for the purpose of buying some supplies. Colman had about $400 in his possession, and the money was seen by several people in town. When they finished their trading, late in the afternoon, Colman and the negro drove out a few miles from town and camped for the night. The next morning the dead bodies of the two men were found lying by the camp fire. Their heads had been split open with an ax and the body of Colman had been robbed of the $400. The neighborhood was infested with tramps, and some of them are supposed to have committed the deed. An inquest was held today, but no clue to the murderers was discovered.

She Killed Her Husband.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 9.—[Special.]—And still another murder is reported from Edgefield county. Jacob Burts, an industrious and hard working old negro, who lived on S. B. Day's place, about a mile and a half from Trenton, has been missing since Monday last. This afternoon his body was found buried in his potato patch, about fifteen yards from his cabin, and not more than two inches under the ground. It is believed the old man was murdered Monday night by his wife, who left Tuesday morning for parts unknown. Before leaving she said that her husband had gone off in search of a home for the coming year. The body bears many marks of violence, and is partially decayed. An inquest will be held tomorrow morning. The murder has created considerable excitement among the negroes.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

A Young Man Crushed to Death in Anniston.

ANNISTON, Ala., December 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry T. Hurst, who, with his father, sold out a livery business that they had been conducting in this city for some time, on Tuesday went to work as brakeman in the Georgia Pacific railroad yards. Last night, while engaged at his work, he fell from a box car, and his neck was broken in the fall. A pair of the trucks run over his body, cutting him literally in two. There is not a young man in the whole state who sustains a better character, and the accident is universally regretted. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. He will be buried today by the Knights of Honor, of which order he is a popular member.

A New Way of Procuring Labor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 9.—[Special.] The stockholders of the new savings bank met today and elected the following board of directors: Jas. T. Woodward, W. Hall, Jr.; F. M. Billings, H. M. Caldwell, S. J. Murphy, P. H. Earle, John B. Beddie, T. B. Lyons, and W. T. Underwood. The directors will meet tomorrow and elect officers of the bank.

About three months ago Allen and Norwood, railroad contractors on the Mineral road, paid the fines of about thirty city prisoners and took them out to work on the road. The prisoners all agreed to work out their fines and were to receive one dollar per day if they would remain longer. Several of the prisoners escaped, but the others were kept under guard. Today twelve of the ex-prisoners filed suits against Allen & Norwood for $100 each. They allege that they were kept under guard and forced to work nearly three months over their time and received no pay for the extra time.

Sudden Death in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Captain S. S. Blackford, formerly of the Capitol police, dropped dead on the streets today, of heart disease. He was an untiring prohibitionist and had been making a hard fight against the license of a saloon in his neighborhood. He had just obtained the necessary number of protests againsts this party's having the saloon when he died before he could reach the commissioner's office. The applicant whom he was opposing brought to the city offices the announcement of Blackford's death and obtained the license. The protest was found in his pocket after death and brought to the commissioner's office, too late to stop the issue of the license.

Accident on the Cincinnati Southern.

CHATTANOOGA, December 9.—[Special.]—A collision occurred on the Cincinnati Southern road at Darwin, about four o'clock this morning. A freight train No. 15, run into the rear of special train 18, turning engine No. 80, drawing train 15 over and throwing Fireman W. B. Hatsell under the tender, killing him instantly. David O'Donnell, the engineer, had a hip badly hurt. Several cars were thrown from the track and it was six hours before the road was cleared.

A Hanging in T[illegible]

URALDE, Texas, December [illegible]—Rodriguez, a Mexican was hanged here to-day for the murder of Penchaco Garcia, an old and respected citizen. Rodriguez fell eight feet, breaking his neck and dying almost instantly. He was believed to have been guilty of six other murders.

RUSSIA'S MENACE.

Her Troops to Be On a Firm War Footing.

AUSTRIA WATCHING VERY CLOSELY.

Fallieres Forming a Cabinet for France—The German Crown Prince Improving—Other Foreign News.

VIENNA, December 9.—A semi-official denial is given to the statement that the German government has recommended that Austria adopt precautionary military measures. The meeting of the military council was entirely due to the spontaneous resolution of the Austrian authorities. Russian movements, especially the pushing forward of troops by eschalons towards Austria, continue to excite anxiety in military circles here. The decision of the council yesterday to abstain from further military measures was taken because the Austrian frontier forces are already equal to those of Russia.

It is reported that at the military council held today, Arch Duke Albrecht and Count Kalnoky favored a waiting policy on the part of Austria, but General Von Beek, chief of staff, and other officials advised immediate activity. The emperor decided in favor of moderation. Count Kalnoky declined to send a note to Russia, because he thought this would likely precipitate the latter.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9.—It is semi-officially announced that reports in Austrian and German papers regarding the movements of Russian troops isin exact. Since the czar's return from Copenhagen no order has been given for the reinforcement of troops on the Galician frontier. The recent movements of troops were made in compliance with orders issued over a year ago, including the transfer of the Orenburg division of cavalry, which was recently effected.

CRACOW, December 9.—Orders have been issued to place the 5th, 7th, 8th and 11th of the Russian army corps on a war footing. The czar, on Tuesday, received the commanders of these corps, all of whom were afterward present at a military council.

LONDON, December 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News, asserts that Russia wants a loan and will be compelled to accept the stringent terms of French bankers, whose demands have hitherto prevented an arrangement being made. The Berlin market, he says, is closed to Russsia.

GOBLET GIVES IT UP.

And Fallieres Will Attempt to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, December 9.—M. Goblet has informed President Carnot that owing to the refusal of several statesmen to join him, he is unable to form a cabinet. The president has, therefore, made another appeal to M. Fallieres to undertake the task. M. Fallieres will inform him of his decision tonight. Dissension among the republicans continues.

It is definitely known that M. Fallieres will attempt to form a cabinet. The report is also confirmed that his ministry will include several members of the late government, including W. M. Rouvier, Flourens and Ferron. Radical groups will meet soon to discuss the attitude to be taken by the party toward Fallieres's cabinet. The Paris states that the first act of the new ministry will be the adoption of repressive measures against the Paris municipal council. With this object in view a bill will be introduced to modify mode in which members of council are elected, and also to grant government power to dissolve council.

The cabinet is almost completed. M. Fallieres will be minister of the interior and president of the council, Rouvier, minister of finance; Flourens, minister of foreign affairs; General Ferron, minister of war; Barbey, minister of the marine; Spuller, minister of public instruction; Bailiant, minister of public works; Faye, minister of justice; Dantresme, minister of commerce; and Develle, minister of agriculture.

THE CROWN PRINCE IMPROVING.

He Says Reports Have Been Greatly Exaggerated.

BERLIN, December 9.—Councillor Hintzpeter, formerly tutor of Prince William, has published the following letter, received by him from the crown prince, written on the 4th instant:

"Am able to inform you that the treatment which the physicians prescribed, after consulting together, has entirely removed the inflammation and caused the dangerous symptoms to subside. Meanwhile my bodily health has been excellent. I have never lost strength. My appetite is good and my general appearance is that of perfect health. I purposely communicate these details to you because it appears to me beyond doubt that exaggerated accounts have been circulated of the appearance of a fresh growth of an unfavorable character. God will determine the course which the disease shall take. The treatment is entrusted to most eminent experts, who, in spite of all attacks levelled against him, possesses my full confidence. I am in no way disheartened, and I hope one day to be able, though perhaps only after a long period of careful treatment, once more to devote my powers to the service of the fatherland."

The Forged Letters.

BERLIN, December 9.—The Cologne Gazette says that Russia's hesitation justifies the supposition that the publication of the letters sent to the czar concerning the relations between Germany and Russia would lead to identification and compromise of important personages. The paper says:

We must assume that personages sheltered by sex or position, co-operated to place the forgeries in the czar's hands, and such instruments could be found in French ladies married to noble Russian families. Besides many of these, there are Russian officials and ex-diplomats and Jesuit and Polish elements who have worked to produce enmity between Russia and Germany.

The Scotchmen's Report.

GLASGOW, December 9.—Delegates of Scotch Home Rule union, who have been making a tour of Ireland, have returned and reported that the Irish people are eager for peace; that their demands are moderate, and that the national league is the chief agency for maintaining law and order. They say they are convinced that the Irish are home rulers and not separatists. No one in Ireland fears religious persecution. The delegates declare that the measures taken by the present English government are ineffective, and irritate the mass of the Irish nation.

Riotous Demonstrations in Russia.

MOSCOW, December 9.—A large crowd of university students made an attack today upon Mr. Birghaloff, government inspector. They also hissed Count Kapnist, rector of the university, and engaged in other riotous demonstrations. Finally a force of Cossacks was called out to suppress the disturbance. The troopers charged upon the students, applying the whip vigorously, and the crowd was quickly dispersed. Several hundred of the students were arrested. The offenders will probably be expelled from the university.

The Lord Mayor's Imprisonment.

DUBLIN, December 9.—Lord Mayor Sullivan, who is a prisoner in Tullamore jail, has been notified that he will be allowed to receive visitors for two hours daily, without the presence of the warden, provided he promises that no documents shall pass between himself and his visitors. Mr. Sullivan says he will accept the concession if it does not emanate from Mr. Balfour.

Iron Manufacturers Fail.

GLASGOW, December 9.—Armstrong Brothers & Co., the largest operators in the iron ring failed to owing to a rise in price of pig iron. Iron markets here are excited and there is a great amount of speculation.

Most Released on Bail.

NEW YORK, December 9.—John Most, anarchist, who was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and who was granted a stay of proceedings, was released on $5,000 bail today, Mrs. Ida Hoffman, his former bondsman, going security.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

A World Correspondent's Story Proves to be a Hoax.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The World correspondent, at Halifax, sent the following to that paper last night:

Intense excitement prevails among imperial military officers tonight, over what appears to be a deliberate attempt to blow up a gun cotton tank at George's island. Double guards are patrolling the fortifications and orders have been given to watch the wharves for men attempting to land, and to search all vessels in the harbor. It has been snowing all night so that it is impossible to see more than a few yards ahead. In the center of Halifax harbor stands George's island. It is one of the most strongly fortified places in the world. It commands the city and sweeps the entrance to the harbor and northwest arm; it is sure destruction to any war ship attempting to enter Halifax, being armed with eighty and one hundred ton guns, and upon it is stored the largest portion of the enormous supplies of torpedoes, gun cotton, powder, shells, and other munitions of war, of which Halifax is depot for North America. The island is about an acre in extent. On its northeast shore is sunk a large tank, in which several tons of gun cotton are stored, enough to blow all Halifax to pieces. No one is allowed upon or in the vicinity of the island upon any pretense, except when on duty.

In the midst of the snow storm, at 10 o'clock tonight, the daughter of the sergeant in charge thought she heard men talking. She went to the door of her quarters, and standing upon the gun cotton tank, she heard three men talking. She called to them, but they took no notice of her. Then she raised an alarm. Some soldiers were called out and rushed toward the tank. The soldiers were some little distance away, and hearing them coming, two of the men jumped into the boat, whereupon the third shouted out:

"Don't leave me in the lurch after doing your dirty work."

He made a spring for the boat, got in, and the boat got several yards from the shore before the soldiers reached the tank. A moment later the boat was hidden by the falling snow. The soldiers being roused out of bed, did not have their rifles with them, and consequently could not capture the intruders.

An alarm was immediately raised, and the information conveyed to General Lord Alexander Russell and staff. General Russell ordered all the wharves to be guarded, all vessels searched, and double guards on duty to patrol the island all night. Special guards were also stationed at the gun cotton tank. It is believed that the object of the men was to bore an auger hole through the cover and attach a fuse. If this had been accomplished, not only George's island, with its magnificent fortifications, but all ships in the harbor and two-thirds of Halifax harbor, must have been destroyed. It would have been the most tremendous and terrible explosion of modern times, while the loss of life would have been appalling.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 9.—Military authorities here say that the story circulated here last night of the attempt to explode a gun cotton tank at George's island was a hoax. It is said that two men in a boat in the harbor last night, during a thick snow storm, who probably got out of their course, ran close to George's island, and were hailed by a sentry, and warned to keep off. This has probably given rise to the report that an attempt had been made to explode the gun cotton tank.

BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK.

Trade Fairly Active, but Collections Slow—Failures.

NEW YORK, December 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the week says:

Legitimate trade continues fairly active, for the season, though embarrassed in some branches by fluctuations in speculative markets. Speculation in products, after a few days of wild advance, has taken a turn downward, as a natural result of enormous sales to realize. With a rapidly expanding currency money is generally easier than a week ago, though rates are still high at many points and complaints of slow collections do not diminish. The agitation of the tariff question already begins to cause a revision of calculations for the future in some departments. A sharp decline in real estate speculations and prices at some southern and western points, tends to check developments there, and subjects investors to some financial strain.

Large sales of Bessemer iron at $18.50 are reported and a sale of steel rails, netting $31 at the mill, has been made. Buyers still are backward, but some brokers openly offer below $32. Virginia pig iron No. 1 is offered at $20 for delivery, where freight is $1.20, and some Alabama iron for future delivery at low prices. One Thomas furnace goes out of blast, and the Lehigh strike causes much embarrassment.

Woolens do not improve in demand, and heavy goods open, in some cases, below last year's prices, so that manufacturers are not encouraged to increase their purchases of raw wool, which appears rather weaker. Raw cotton has declined one-eighth, but goods are held at recent advances.

The boot and shoe trade is large and promising, with exceptionally good payments and cheaper material; but there is complaint that competition cuts down prices too far.

Leather is weaker, but tanners reason that after seven years' decline, prices are low enough.

The movement of freight westward shows an increase of 15,000 tons for November, and east bound shipments are increasing. But bank exchanges of all cities outside of New York begin to fall below those of last year.

At most interior points trade is reported fair for the season, but collections are slow and have to be forced at Atlanta, slow at Detroit, fair at Memphis and Omaha, and rather better at Kansas City.

Money at Chicago is in unabated demand at seven per cent. and operators bid eight for funds to carry products at interior towns. Though money markets are on the whole easier, the pressure at speculative centers continues. The average rise in food products since July first was a shade over twenty per cent on Tuesday and it is questioned whether the legitimate effect of the partial failure of crops has not been fully realized in prices, but the increasing supply of currency still tends to keep speculation alive.

Business failures occurring through the country during the last week number for the United States 226, Canada 28, total 254, against 244 last week.

TERMINAL'S TUMBLE.

The Causes That Led to It—Declination of Mr. John M. Inman.

NEW YORK, December 9.—[Special.]—The reasons given by my special last night, for the heavy selling and violent decline of Richmond Terminal yesterday were verified today. This morning it leaked out in Wall street that the compromise ticket for Terminal directors, as made up several days ago, was all spoilt by the withdrawal of three or four prominent names. The bolting parties were openly spoken of as Messrs. Flower, Rockefeller and Wilson. This divulgence caused a further drive at the stock by room traders and others to whom the news was fresh. The price was knocked down another point under the free selling, and by the raid was made to touch 22. This point seemed about rock bottom, for at around that figure there was good buying, followed by a sharp rally to 23⅜, which was the closing price. The intimation, last night, that John H. Inman would probably decline to be president of the Richmond and Danville also developed into a positive fact today. He sent his formal declination this morning to the authorized committee of stockholders, who tendered him the place. Thus is your version of the whole matter, as published this morning, confirmed in every detail tonight by the now known facts.

M. J. V.

An Infernal Machine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 9.—A Topeka special to the Times says, that United States Marshal Jones received by mail this evening a small tin box. It was opened by Colonel Jones, ex-Governor Glick and Deputy Marshal Sharret. The contents were found to be nitro-glycerine, in sufficient quantity to have blown up the building and killed a dozen men. No clue to the perpetrator or his motive can be given, except that the box was wrapped in a Denver Republican, dated December 6. The post mark was illegible.

Glassworkers' Strike.

PITTSBURG, December 9.—This afternoon President Smith, of the American Flint Glassworkers' association, ordered a general strike of table ware workmen to take effect tomorrow. The strike will be against the rules and scales adopted by the manufacturers. All other branches of flint glassworkers will continue work for the present at least. The strike will affect fourteen hundred men and cause a suspension of work in nineteen factories.

WOOLFOLK'S DEFENSE.

Fifth Day of Macon's Murder Trial Now in Progress.

THE PRISONER'S LAWYERS AT WORK.

Woolfolk Growing Despondent—Says His Trust is in Heaven—The Evidence of Pennington—The Negro's Threat.

MACON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—At 9 o'clock sharp the doors of the courthouse were opened, and the auditorium and galleries were soon filled by an eager throng of spectators, anxious to hear the conclusion of the prosecution which has been conducted with such vigor by Solicitor Hardeman.

The prisoner entered, looking haggard and more careworn than he has appeared since the trial began. With his counsel he occupied his accustomed place, the one spot that has become the cynosure of all eyes during the four days of trial. The faithful aunt and devoted sisters of the accused were in their seats, and looked upon the prisoner with glances of ineffable sadness, as they thought of the overwhelming possibilities of the day that was to follow. For single-hearted devotion and self-sacrifice, the conduct of these three ladies has never been excelled. It must have taken a great deal of womanly courage to have sat there through all these weary hours beside the unfortunate young man accused of such a terrible crime, and it is only the heart of woman that can rise to such grand and glorious dignity.

The morning was cold and dismal, with a slow rain falling, and wild wintry clouds flying across the leaden sky. It was just such a day as might make an innocent man feel guilty and

A GUILTY MAN DESPERATE.

But the prisoner marked not the disorder of the elements. His thoughts were concentrated on the day before him, and the storm outside, be it ever so wild, would never compare with the storm that was raging in his own tortured soul.

The judge entered, looking fresh as ever, and as calm and dignified as usual. Captain Rutherford, who has done such an enormous amount of the most exhausting labor, looked precisely as he did the first day. Unperturbed, well fortified, the gaze of his expressive dark eye was as steady as if he were presiding as master of ceremonies on some festive occasion, instead of holding, in a measure, the destinies of the prisoner at the bar. Mr. Walker was cool and collected, alert and watchful, and unchanged in form or feature.

THE PROSECUTION

was well represented by bold Hardeman, handsome Hall and gifted Guerry, all looking confident and ready for any emergency. The jury looked as if they had been well fed and well cared for, and not even the prospective bridegroom showed any signs of the worry of the night under the fusilade of wit fired at him by his compeers.

The court was full of lawyers, and Messrs. Greer, Blount and Jones were all on time. Dr. J. G. McCrary, who is sixty-six years old, joined the fraternity today and was properly initiated.

Dr. L. B. Clifton was called to the stand, and asked if he was a microscopist. He answered that he had been examining microscopic subjects for thirty odd years. Is a maker of microscopes. Witness stated that he used an instrument with five inch objective and 150 diameter eye piece. On the examination in which he was assisted by Professor Lane, of Alexander free school, he took some of the coloring matter taken from the inside of the shirt found in the well, and placing it on the slide, moistened it with water, passed it into the instrument, and discovered a mass of disks. To the question of what sort of disks they were, witness answered that they were

BLOOD DISKS.

He then stated that the disks were evidently the disks of vertebrate animals, and that one could tell the blood of such from mollusks. Man has the longest blood corpuscles of any animal except of the elephant and the sloth. Witness was prepared to say that these corpuscles were those of a mammalian. Mammalians are animals that nurse their young.

Witness was asked as to the marks on the hat that had been tested. He answered that Professor Lane, in his presence, scraped a portion, and on being submitted to the microscope, there was a perfect mass of the disks. Microscope showed the wool fibres like a hedge of thorns, and that the wool fibres has a greater holding power than cotton fibres.

As to the stains on the drawers, witness stated that he examined some of the matter; from inside the right leg, found a few perfect disks. His opinion was that it was blood. Blood is of a little heavier specific gravity than water, and would readily sink to the bottom if placed in a vessel of water.

Blood that had become coagulated when being soaked in water, that the water would come in between the particles and that they would sink.

Witness was asked if it come in contact with any other woolen or cotton garments would these stains

ADHERE TO THE ARTICLES?

He answered that it would. Some of the coloring matter was taken from the bottom of the socks, and it showed such a mass of blood disks as to almost cover the field. These had the appearance of having been pressed down into a mass, as to bring them all on a level plane.

The cross-examination was very skillfully and carefully conducted by Captain Rutherford, but as it dealt with a great many scientific niceties, the questions and answers are not given. Dr. Clifton explained all that seemed necessary to prove that the stains were blood stains, and that this blood was

THE BLOOD OF A MAMMALION.

On being asked if disks were not found in other substances, he answered: They are found in bone, muscle, milk, and other substances. Witness could not say this was human blood, it might be hog's blood, for it was identically the same. He was sure it was not chicken blood, that it was hardly the blood of a sloth, because it was a little different. The witness could not agree that there was any other substance that would produce exactly the same suit of disks. In shape, blood disks are nearly circular, with the edges slightly turned up. One blood disk would not be safe to determine by, but no other disks would assume such a peculiar grouping as blood disks. The size of the disks examined were from one three-thousandth to one three-thousand-five-hundredth part of an inch. Witness had taken a drop of blood from Mr. Walker's thumb and examined it, and the blood disks were identical, except the latter were fuller of coloring matter than the former. Witness examined the fresh blood for sometime afterwards, and there was no difference in the two except as stated. This made a strong point as to the identity of the stains found on the garments with those made by human blood, and although the witness did not positively state whether they were human blood, the investigation was sufficient to convince those who heard it that it was human blood, unquestionably.

The question was asked if it was not generally acknowledged among the scientific men of the world that the only trustworthy method of determining whether a stain was a blood stain was not the chemical test. Witness answered that, in his opinion, it was the most unsatisfactorily method that could be used. As to scientific men,

THEY WERE LIKE LAWYERS,

they differ very much. Witness declined to be examined as a chemical expert at this time.

Defense asked if, on a question of life and death, as to whether it were blood or not. Witness answered that, to the best of his knowledge, the disks were blood disks.

On the re-direct examination, witness found the blood disks diffused through the hat. The appearance was that the hat had been in a fluid in which blood had been placed. The appearance was the same, except in two places where the groups of disks were large.

As to his scientific training, witness went to Eton and from thence to Madeline college, Oxford, England, and he graduated at Oxford.

The court asked a few questions, and witness stated that the blood disks would be more likely to diffuse itself through an article, such as a hat, when wet than dry, that, of course, it would more readily

PENETRATE A WET HAT

or other garment than a dry one.

Here the state rested, and Captain Rutherford stated that Mr. Walker had visited the jail this morning for the purpose of consulting with the prisoner, and Jailer Birdsong had denied him the privilege of consulting with the client unless in the jailer's presence. He therefore desired the privilege to consult privately with the prisoner before beginning the defense.

Attorney Walker arose and ratified the statement. Jailer Birdsong came forward and stated that he had stood at a distance, where he could lookon, and agreed to allow the attorney and the client to consult together, but would not agree to allow the attorney to go inside the cell, as the prisoner was unchained and the sheriff had given orders that no one should be admitted.

Mr. Walker claimed that the jailer had informed him that the prisoner was chained, and that he could not consult with his client satisfactorily through the grating.

Jailer Birdsong

ASKED TO BE SWORN,

and on the stand he reiterated his statement, and added that he was afraid to take any such risks, as he remembered that the prisoner, on another occasion, had remarked to witness while in the cell with him, that he could snatch the pistol and escape. Witness was afraid that he would either have to kill or be killed, and he did not wish either to occur.

Mr. Walker again asserted that the jailer had told him that Woolfolk was chained, but he afterwards learned of his own knowledge that the prisoner was not chained.

Witness said he might have so stated, but he had no recollection of it.

Here the court informed the defense that they might take the prisoner to a room and consult with him, and after a short delay the prisoner and his counsel retired to the sheriff's office in the basement, where they remained for a little over half an hour in conversation. Court took a recess during the time.

AFTER THE CONSULTATION

the defense entered the court room at 11·45, and defense asked that Mr. S. S. Pennington be called. Solicitor Hardeman asked that the jury retire, as Mr. Pennington could not be found, while the prosecution submitted a proposition. The jury left the room, and District Attorney Guerry was called upon by Solicitor Hardeman to state the proposition.

Mr. Guerry addressed the court as to whether the defense expected to prove by Mr. Pennington any more than had already been submitted in the motion for a new trial. "1st Whorton, pages 62 and 63," was read as authority on testimony of witness in the way of a third person, or of the witness now absent, though living. Testimony of one admitting the commission of a crime, was inadmissable unless by proof direct, according to the "7th volume of the Criminal Magazine."

OTHER AUTHORITIES

were introduced on these points, and when Mr. Guerry closed, Captain Rutherford arose and pleaded in support of introducing the testimony for the defense, stating that the evidence of this witness was proposed to have been followed by a chain of other testimony to follow up that of the first witness.

He further protested against the withdrawal of the jury while the prosecution was questioning the character of the evidence.

Mr. Guerry arose and stated that the proceedings were regular. He was followed by Captain Rutherford, who asked the ruling of the court on his protest. The court ruled against the defense as to the admissibility of the evidence. The ruling was against the defense, on account of the defendant not having stated whether he expected to prove anything else except what had already been submitted to the court.

A LIVELY LEGAL TILT

ensued, and Mr. Guerry was followed by Mr. Walker, who thought Mr. Guerry was trying to map out a line of defense for defendant. He delivered a short address, in which he laid down a supposititious case, where the bloody clothing might be found, and from thence trace the crime to the person who did it.

Captain Rutherford followed, referring to the evidence of Mr. Dannenberg and of Mr. Davis, as to threats against his father and family, the first two long years ago and the latter in March last, having been allowed by the court, as it might throw some evidence on the crime. He then asked why, if these were admissible, should the defense object to evidence of threats made much later, in fact only a few days before the murder. The speaker argued that this witness had said he would kill Wolfolk and

THE LAST OF HIS NAME

only a few days before the crime was committed, after having had a personal difficulty with Woolfolk.

The court interposed that Mr. Pennington had not stated what particular Woolfolk was referred to in the threat.

Captain Rutherford continued speaking in a very forcible manner, of the evidence that the negro who made the threats claimed that he had chopped cotton for Captain Woolfolk and that Woolfolk refused to pay him and that he contemplated revenge. Defense hoped to trace the chain of evidence link by link, until the man was found who committed the murder. The speaker challenged Mr. Guerry's authorities.

Mr. Guerry replied in a rattling speech in support of the position of the prosecution.

The court ruled that the testimony as it stands, was inadmissible.

PENNINGTON WAS CALLED,

so as to allow the defense to show exactly what they expected to prove. Witness had known Captain Woolfolk for twenty-five or twenty-eight years; had known him when he was a little boy. On July 28, 1887, witness passed through Macon with Celia Campbell, a boisterous lunatic, whom he was conveying to the asylum. She calmed down after a while, but he got Jabe Thweat, a negro that drives a hack, to assist him. Then there came to him a tall negro, some six feet high, weighing some 160 pounds, who charged him a half dollar for assisting him. Witness objected, as it was too much, and he thought that a quarter was enough. The negro became very much enraged and remarked: "Yes, you are just like them damned Woolfolks; I've just been chopping cotton for them, and they won't pay me, and I expect to

KILL THE LAST DAMNED ONE

of them. He did not know the name of the negro. Green Lockett, Silas Woolfolk, Anderson James and Tom Banks, all colored, were then called in, and witness asked if he could identify any of them as the man in question. They were stood up in a row, but the witness stated positively that none of those was the man who made the threat. The one that

MOST RESEMBLED HIM

was Green Lockett, but it was not him, because he was not so tall, and was lighter than the man who made the threat. As the negroes walked out there was a buzz in the vast assemblage that occupied every foot of standing room in the gallery and auditorium, and Green Lockett looked as if he were slightly disconcerted after the witness had his supposed "double" coming to resembling him close enough to down him with the accusation of having been guilty of that terrible crime.

Tom Woolfolk looked on intently, while this masterly contest was going on, and as the old plantation negroes filed out, his face flushed up from the firmly set chin to the serried brow, and the motion of his foot as he tapped monotonously on the floor and the plucking at his stubby beard showed his nervousness.

It was evident that the

GREAT TURNING POINT.

had come, and this point was in no wise beneficial to the defense. The defense asked that John Jeff be sent for, and he being ill, it took some little time to get him. In the interim Captain Rutherford moved to rule out such of Bone Davis' testimony as related to what he had said to his wife after he heard of the murder. The court ruled that as Captain Rutherford had drawn out that answer, he would not rule it out.

Defendant then asked the court to rule out a part of John Owen's testimony; and his honor held that this was a question for the jury to decide upon. The third motion was to rule out such of Mr. Dannenberg's testimony, as related to his impression of what Tom's statements alluded to when they held the conversation in 1885. The court thought that Dannenberg's evidence came fully up to the rule. Defense then argued that the entire evidence was inadmissable, but the court ruled to let the evidence stand.

The Afternoon Session.

Promptly at 2:30 court resumed business, and Captain Rutherford arose and announced that the defense had shown Mr. Pennington the negro John Jeff. A slight interruption was occasioned by Solicitor Hardeman's having asked that the jury retire. Then came the question put directly to Mr. Pennington as to whether he was able to identify the man or not. Witness said: "If it was not the same man, it

WAS HIS TWIN BROTHER."

This was one of the most startling episodes in the case, and Judge Gustin told the defendant that if they brought out anything else that pointed to this man as being the guilty one, he might or might not admit it hereafter, and when defendant stated that right here began their chain of evidence, and then the court announced that he would rule out the evidence entirely.

After a short consultation Captain Rutherford arose and announced that the defense wished to offer a motion that they did very reluctantly. Finding that the state of public excitement was such that the prisoner could not secure a fair trial, defendant stated that their witness

HAD BEEN THREATENED

with mob law, and that Mr. Pennington had come to him on several occasions and said that he had been threatened with being mobbed. He therefore asked, for the sake of a fair trial, that Pennington be recalled and put on the stand to testify concerning the threatened mobbing of himself.

On the stand witness testified that Messrs. James and John T. Searcy had both told him that he would be mobbed. Both the gentlemen were called, and on the stand J. B. Searcy, in answer to Captain Rutherford's question, said:

"I NEVER TOLD HIM

any such thing." He then said that several of them were joking Mr. Pennington and had said, it is whispered around that if you do not swear right they will mob you. He further stated that it was all done in a jesting way and that Mr. Pennington evidently so understood.

J. T. Searcy, who was older than the other, and very deaf, was next called, and he stated that he had told Mr. Pennington that there was a rumor afloat to the effect that Pennington would be mobbed if he testified wrong. He had only heard the rumor once, near the Brilliant saloon.

Solicitor Hardeman then asked witness if anybody had tried to intimidate him, and he replied no, very readily.

Mr. Pennington was again called to the stand and began:

"Friends and Fellow Citizens:—"

"Sit down," said his honor; "you are not to make a speech. Has anything been done to intimidate you?"

"No, sir, but I tell you, I am not generally considered scary. When I followed General Gordon on the field of battle, I did not ask them any odds. I have known Jim (referring to Mr. Searcy) ever since he was a boy, and he is not in the habit of joking about such things. I am 175 miles from home, and I confess that it made me feel mortified. I know they did lynch a man here once before."

"After you testified on the motion for new trial, and after your testimony today, did any one molest you?"

"Nobody. I have been treated most kindly ever since I have been here."

"You may retire," remarked the court, and turning to the defense he said: "I don't think this is sufficient for a continuance."

"I stated to you what the witness said to me, and he seemed to feel that he was in danger."

The court remarked that four or five hundred people heard Mr. Pennington's testimony this morning. This went to show that he was evidently in no danger of being molested.

Mrs. Fannie L. Crane, of Athens, was next introduced, and testified that Mrs. Woolfolk, Tom's mother, was her sister. Tom was born June 28, 1865, and Mrs. Woolfolk died June 18, 1869. Tom was taken to Mrs. Crane's home when a very little boy, and witness stated that Tom was

A VERY LOVEABLE LITTLE BOY

all the while that she knew him. He always confided in his aunt, the witness, and always spoke in the highest terms of his father, whom he seemd to love very much. He called his stepmother, "mother" and referred to his brother Richard in the kindest terms. He seemed to think that his sister, Pearl, was a very lovely young lady. On cross examination witness stated that the first Mrs. Woolfolk had only three children, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Cowan, and Tom. Mrs. H. P. Cowan was next called to the stand, and testified that she was older than Tom. She said Tom got angry with her, last November, because witness spoke of their father not doing as much as he should for their sister, Mrs. Edwards. Witness said Tom often spoke in kindest terms of his father's family. He had told witness on one occasion, that it was a good thing witness was off the carpet, that Pearl would otherwise

"LAY HER IN THE SHADE,"

which witness acknowledged, saying that Pearl was very fascinating.

On one occasion witness' father had written her a letter in which he said he was glad Tom had taken up for him, that he knew Tom would do it, as Tom had a very high opinion of him.

Witness was asked if she had ever known of any apprehensions of danger on the part of her father. There was objections raised, but it was agreed that the same sort of question would be allowed on the part of the state. Witness then went on to say that just after Captain Woolfolk had had George Caldwell put in jail, that she was there, at his home and having occasion to get some water for her baby, she dropped the dipper in the bucket very suddenly, and her father sprang up saying:

"O! DAUGHTER,

how you frighten me!" "You are not usually so easily frightened," she replied. "Yes, but since George Caldwell was put in jail I have been very nervous, and I have had a petition signed by seventy-five names to buy him out of jail and the church would settle with me for it."

On cross-examination witness testified that no preparation for defense was made that night, except that Captain Woolfolk had a pistol in the drawer. He had a gun, but it was not put within reach that night, but was

LEFT IN THE PARLOR.

Mrs. Florine Edwards was next called, and testified that Tom always seemed to think a great deal of his father, and always seemed to think very much of his stepmother and her children. If he seemed to treat either one the better it was the little ones rather than his own sisters. Witness testified that Mrs. Woolfolk always seemed to

THINK MUCH OF TOM,

and spoke of him as being always good at heart a short time before her death.

During the examination of these witnesses, the prisoner looked as though he felt the deep import of every word that fell from the lips of these three faithful ones who stand by him in

THE DARK HOUR

of his struggle between life and death. His face showed the workings of his mind, and it could be seen that he fully appreciated his position.

Mr. Shackleford, of Athens, was next called to the stand. He had known Tom ever since he was two years old. He recalled a conversation that he had with Tom a year ago in which Tom said no one ever had a kinder father than he. This occurred in Tom's store on Cotton avenue. The cross examination revealed nothing more.

C. A. Ferris was then sworn, and he was asked about the truthfulness of Bone Davis. From all he had ever heard said of him his character was not good. Witness stated that he had heard people say that Davis was

"THE BIGGEST LIAR IN THE COUNTY."

From his knowledge of Davis's character, he would believe him on his oath in some cases and some cases he would not. People in the neighborhood where Davis was married did not have a very good opinion of Davis.

Defendant asked witness if he thought, from his knowledge of Davis's character, he would believe him on his oath in this case, and witness said he would not. Jerking Davis up, on a little case that he knew nothing of, he might tell the truth. This was objected to at first, but afterwards admitted.

Mr. Hardeman asked witness if he did not tell Mr. Jere Hollis that Tom Woolfolk had remarked in his presence that he would kill a man for enough money? Witness replied that he had not. He then added that he had heard Tom say that he

"WOULD DO ANYTHING

for enough money." Then ensued some amusing little tilts, in which the prosecuting attorney seemed to get the better of the fight. Witness would not believe John Owens on his oath; knew him to be a bad man. Witness first said that Captain Woofolk had Owens put in the chaingang, but afterwards said he thought this was not so. Witness said he had seen Owens on the chaingang.

Captain Foster had known Tom, had sold him a piece of land, and when he came to collect the debt, and that he had suggested that Tom call on his father to assist him, Tom had told him that his father had a large family, had been embarrassed, and that he (Tom) had rather witness would not. Witness thought such language, from any source, would show consideration.

Professor F. J. M. Daly was sworn in regard to chemistry and chemical matters. Witness had studied legal chemistry in regard to blood stains and poison. Witness stated that the modern idea of detecting blood stains was a combination of chemical and microscopic tests. Witness stated that the corpuscles in dried blood in a measure lost their vitality and changed their form. Witness said that the idea of detecting blood by a simple microscopic test had been exploded. Witness testified long and learnedly on the subject of identifying blood stains, but the printers would never be able to make out some of those queer technical terms, and as the principal points have been given, an elaborate report is not given. Witness said he did not differ with Dr. Clifton, who testified this morning, except that witness claimed that the modern practice of determining blood stains was by chemical tests, and Dr. Clifton adhered to the microscopic method. Witness only contended that the vast bulk of authorities on legal chemistry hooted the idea of determining blood stains by microscope. Witness did not deny that Dr. Clifton said blood lost weight in his examination.

After Professor Daly had been examined, Dr. E. G. Ferguson, a prominent physician, was introduced. On being questioned, witness testified about as Professor Daly did. The court asked him if, by microscopical examination he could tell the difference between stains made by yellow mud or other substances, and blood stains. Witness answered that it could be done, most certainly.

Dr. McHolson testified in a similar manner, and then court took a recess until tomorrow at nine o'clock.

WOOLFOLK GROWING DESPONDENT.

Today, as Bailiff Jones and others were conducting Woolfolk to the court room, a pistol dropped, by accident, from Jones's pocket, right in front of the prisoner. As quick as lightning, Jailer Birdsong grabbed it, and Woolfolk, turning to him, said:

"Boys, I didn't get it first, this time," and laughed.

Tom is out of sorts, tonight. He told Jailer Birdsong that his only hope was above. For the first time, he declined to converse with the jailer, and the latter left him whistling and pacing up and down his cell. The prisoner is evidently, at last, feeling the effects of his long confinement and his tedious trial.

Yesterday evening, on the way to the jail, Tom conversed with Sheriff Wescott. The faithful sheriff straightened up and answered:

"I shall do my duty, Tom. I do not believe God Almighty ever created a man without a conscience, and if you did commit that crime and have a conscience, I do not see why it does not burst your heart open."

When the sheriff made this remark, Woolfolk turned his head, looked at him, and said in earnest, almost pathetic, tones:

"Well, I have a conscience."

"Tom, you are in a tight place," said the sheriff.

"Yes, I know it. I am not looking now to man for aid, My only hope is above."

As the shackled prisoner uttered these words he lifted his eyes heavenward.

"That is the correct view for you to take in your case. The Lord alone can help you, I think," responded the sheriff.

The jail was now reached and the conversation ended.

WORK ABANDONED.

The Hitch in the Construction of the Savannah, Dublin and Western.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Work on the long-promised Savannah, Dublin and Western railroad seems to be entirely abandoned. At the recent congress of representatives from the Savannah, Dublin and Western, and the Macon and Birmingham, it was hoped that a union of interests could be effected. But that object was not accomplished. It was represented by the construction company, that the sum of $100,000 had been expended by it on the Savannah, Dublin and Western road, besides what the contractors had laid out. It was intended to form the triple alliance, if this representation was found accurate. A committee of three was appointed and came to Savannah some days ago. From here the committee began its investigation. It reported that in its opinion less than $10,000 had been expended. The negotiations thereupon fell through. The United States Construction and Improvement company undertook to cover too much territory. The contractors, Carpenter, Grant, Mundy & Co., have several complaints against it. These contracts were to complete forty miles before drawing any money. They brought a handsome equipment to Georgia and started in. But two obstacles soon confronted them. The construction company was to provide a right of way into the city. This was never done; at least until October, when the right of way to the Savannah, Florida and Western was secured. It was also to furnish the rails. They were not provided, and a natural difficulty arose in the effort to complete the road with only cross-ties and ballast. The engineering corps was also to be paid by the construction company, but its members have not received any pay since September 1st. Of the firm of Carpenter, Grant, Mundy & Co., Messrs. Carpenter and Mundy are Virginians, and Mr. Grant is a Philadelphian. The "company" is merely the common fictive termination of the firm's name. Those interested in the building of the projected road are still hopeful, but not sanguine.

DEFYING THE SHERIFF.

How a Woman Procured a Receipt Without Paying the Debt.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—At last September term of our superior court, judgment was obtained against Mr. John Moore, husband of the famous Mrs. Hulda Moore, for attorneys fee. A motion for a new trial was defeated, but served to postpone collection till the January sale. Sheriff Scarborough proceed to levy, but desisted in the face of Mrs. Moore's fair promises, and on Monday Mrs. Moore came up ostensibly to settle, bringing certificates of deposit from the national bank of Athens. She requested Mr. Strickland, plaintiff in the fi fa, to write a receipt in full, which he did. She then requested to see both receipt and fi fa. After scrutenizing them she placed them in her pocket and departed. The sheriff took out a possessory warrant and followed. Fair promises again prevailed. Failing to meet her engagement again the sheriff went to arrest Mrs. Moore, but found her armed and defiant, threatening murder if he attempted to enter the house. The sheriff returned without a prisoner.

Deaths In Georgia.

COVINGTON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Dr. T. N. Pitts died here last night of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and will be buried this afternoon. He was the proprietor of "The Pitts House," and by his uniform courtesy, made many friends among the traveling public. The deceased was upward of fifty years of age, had spent his life in this county, and his numerous friends throughout the county will greatly regret his death, and deeply sympathize with his wife and daughter in their sad bereavement.

Illicit Distillery Captured.

HAMPTON, Ga , December 9.—[Special.]—Deputy Marshals Sutton and Thompson captured a sixty gallon illicit still this morning at daylight, in Bersheba district, in Henry county, destroying 300 gallons of beer, and about forty gallons of low wine.

Murder in Jones County.

CLINTON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Frank Morris is in a difficulty early this morning shot and instantly killed another negro, Monroe White, about nineteen years old. Morris was aided and abetted by his wife and two daughters. The sheriff has now gone to arrest them.

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try this medicine now. It has cured others and will cure you.

Attacked by Tramps.

WAYCROSS, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—A gang of eleven tramps, ten white and one colored, arrived here last night, in a very filthy condition. Several of them entered the residence of Dr. J. H. Redding and demanded something to eat. On being refused they used some very abusive language to Mrs. Redding and brickbatted the house. The town authorities have used prompt action in having them all arrested and placed in jail where they will remain until they can be disposed of to advantage.

Small Fire in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—One of the outhouses at the home school of Miss Sosnowski was burned tonight.

The Infant's Friend.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. 25 cents a bottle.

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant uncomfortable discharge, bad breath, and loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Catarrh in the Head

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. B. GIBB, 029 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines. I was weak, and my eyes were so sore that I could not sew or read much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good—in fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that has done me permanent good." MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Providence, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ringing Noises

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"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach." LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

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MAKE HENS LAY

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER!

Sheridan's Condition Powder Cures Chicken Cholera.

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00.

DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BELT.

He Says it is a Case of Blackmail—The Matter Before the Grand Jury.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., December 9.—[Special.] There is a case that has been made before our grand jury by an indictment against one of our best and most respected citizens, Mr. C. T. Belt, one of our best and popular representatives in the last legislature of our state. The trouble and grievance of a girl, Lula Hatcher, is contained in a charge against Mr. Belt of an assault with intent to rape. The father, Robert Hatcher, is the prosecutor, and is a South Carolinian, having removed to this state only about two years ago. Of late this man, being poor and having a family, sought work upon the plantation of Mr. Belt, and, when making a settlement for labor performed by the day, he fell out with Belt and made his threats that he would get even with him at some time. This girl after that and up until October 10th, the time when this crime was said to have been committed, remained with her sister-in-law and brother—Tom Hatcher, who had been suffering with rheumatism, and did work about the house attending to the horses and stock, as best he could. This portion of the family remained with Mr. Belt, doing work about the house and were dependent upon his kindness and charity for their support and maintenance. The charge of the girl is that no very great amount of violence was attempted except that an assault was made, and she claims in the presence of her sister-in-law, who also swears this to be true. The girl is a black eyed damsel of only fifteen summers, and is quite youthful in appearance.

Twenty-seven days elapsed before action was taken, when Mr. Belt, by affidavit of her father, Robert Hatcher, and a trial had before two of our best and most competent magistrates, and they failed to disclose any reason why the defendant should be bound over to answer the charge. The evidence before this court disclosed a plain case of blackmailing, and the girl showed up to be the tool of the father to wreak his vengeance upon Mr. Belt in accordance with his previous threats. The irate father, not satisfied with this investigation, pressed the matter, and has succeeded in making a case before our grand jury at this term of our court. The trial will occur next week and a number of witnesses will be on hand. The friends of Mr. Belt claim that they will make out a clear case of blackmailing, and that the charge is frivolous and malicious, brought by the prosecutor to gratify his personal vengeance and malice against Mr. Belt. None of our substantial citizens believe this charge—being one of our wealthiest planters and keeping a fine country store at the residence of his family. He is regarded as being far above the suspicion of such an act. The general inference is that Mr. Belt has been greatly wronged and will easily vindicate himself as being plainly innocent of so foul and degraded a crime. We await the trial with much confidence of Mr. Belt's innocence.

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels, ANGOSTURA BITTERS will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THAT JONES COUNTY MURDER.

The Murderer Still At Large, But His Wife Arrested.

MACON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—The full facts of the Jones county murder, reported in today's CONSTITUTION, have come to light. Monroe White, was the name of the murdered boy, who was some seventeen or eighteen years of age. In the row yesterday morning he struck Morris's son with a rock. When Morris first got the pistol from his boy, he struck White over the head with it, when other negroes interfered and kept him from doing any serious damage. This occurred near Bradley's station.

Morris's wife, Edie, came down the road, flourishing a club, and induced her husband to renew the quarrel; and old Frank then followed White some distance, when the boy ran off and old Frank fired twice, one ball taking effect under the left shoulder blade. The boy kept running, and Frank turned back and went to Bradley's store. In a short time a messenger came and told Frank that the boy was dead, whereupon the culprit took to his heels, and the last seen of him was the under side of a pair of No. 11 shoes as he disappeared in a thicket.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder, and Edie Morris was arrested as accessory before the fact, and was tried at Wayside today. She was sent to jail. The murdered boy was generally quiet and inoffensive. The murderer is very ignorant, but usually well behaved.

A Noted Divine Says:

"I have been using Tutt's Liver Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Costiveness, with which I have long been afflicted.

Tutt's Pills

ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING.

I never had anything to do me so much good. I reccommend them to all as the best medicine in existance."

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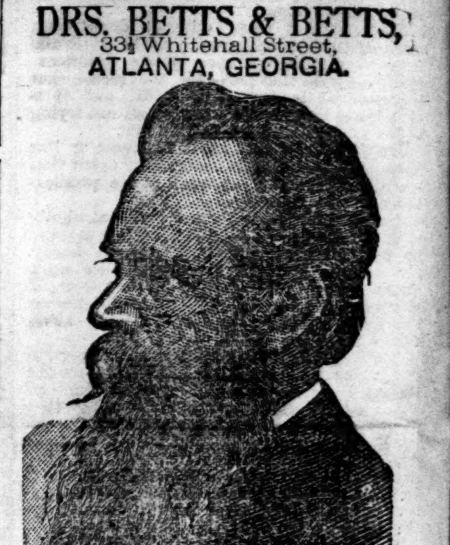

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS, 33½ Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

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95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Has on hand, an just now receiving, Fire and Cannon Crackers, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets and other fireworks. Also his usual stock of groceries and other varieties. A large stock of Domestic Wines of all kinds on hand. As soon as the law allows the sale of liquor, I expect to reingage in the sale thereof—of those fine old brands Gibson's, and other whiskies it has been frequently told me that if all dealers in liquors sold such fine liquors as I did there would be no necessity for prohibition, as my liquors, instead of hurting, would benefit any body who uses them in moderation. I expect to keep up the above reputation for selling Pure Goods—and sell them reasonable. The public are invited to call and see my stock. Terms cash.

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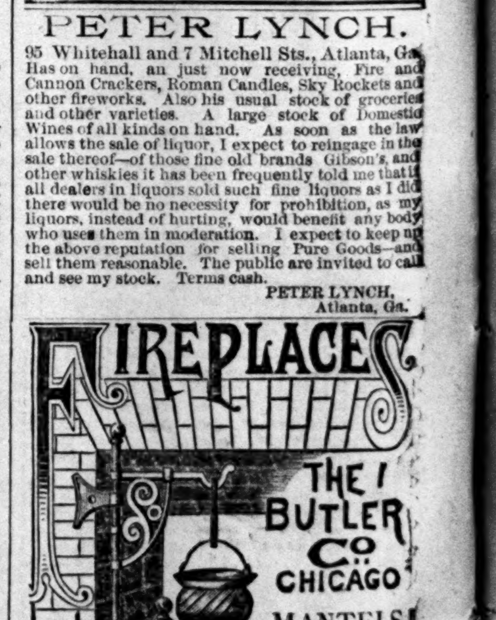

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GEO. V. HOLLAHAN

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MY FRIENDS, LISTEN TO ME! I haven't many words to say to you, but they are to the point. If you, or any member of your family or friends, are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, pleurisy, influenza, pneumonia, or other chest trouble, or from rheumatism, weak back, kidney affection, or pains in any other portion of your body, take my advice and use Benson's Plasters, an old and standard remedy recommended by leading physicians and druggists everywhere. They are not a "nostrum" but a scientific combination of valuable medicinal ingredients, overcoming and eradicating pains quickly and permanently. Ask for Benson's and take no other, however flatteringly recommended by dealers.

This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.

This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT.

Insist upon the Exact Label and Top. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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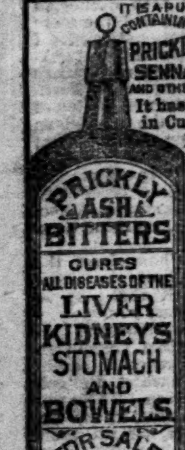

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DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY

POND'S EXTRACT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, (75c.) specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe, (25c.)

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment, (50c.) is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Note our name on every wrapper and label. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

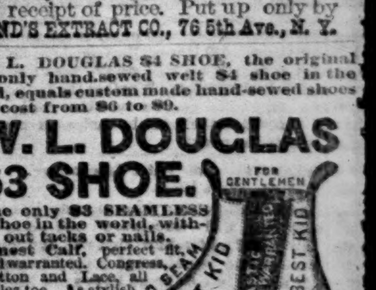
PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe. Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe in the world, equals custom made hand-sewed shoes that cost from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world, without tacks or nails. Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 Shoe.



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W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. If not sold by your dealer write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines. I was weak, and my eyes were so sore that I could not sew or read much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good—in fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that has done me permanent good." MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Providence, R. I.

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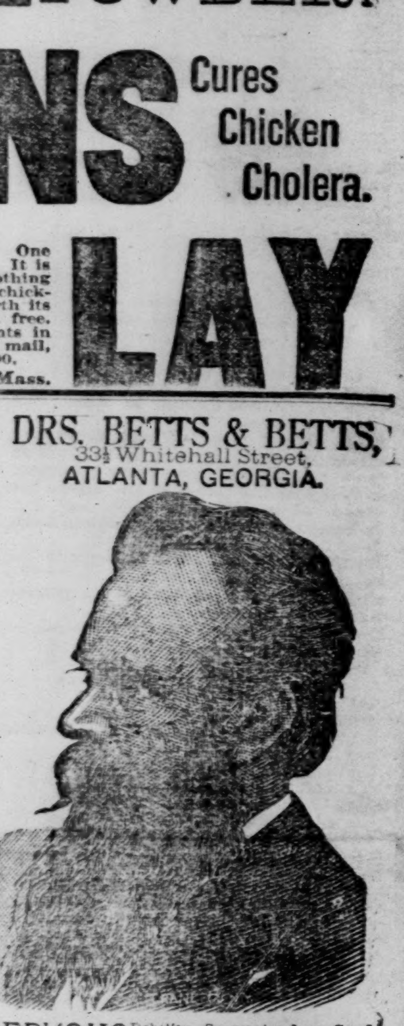

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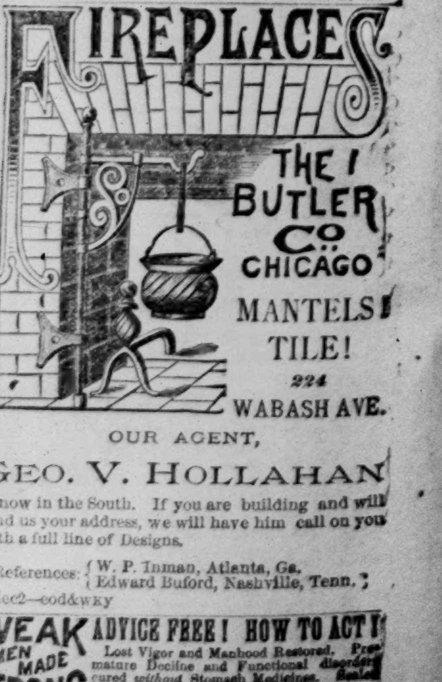

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AS TO CHARACTER.

The Ministers Pass Blameless Before Conference.

WHAT THE METHODISTS ARE DOING

A Large Class Received in Full Connection With the North Georgia Conference at Marietta—Other Business.

MARIETTA, December 9.—The conference was called to order at 9 a. m. with Bishop McTyeire in the chair.

Religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Julius Magath, the missionary to the Hebrews.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

President Rufus W. Smith presented the report of LaGrange Female college, which was on motion referred to the board of education.

Rev. J. T. McLaughn presented there port of the Georgia Methodist Female college, at Covington, Ga. The report shows 137 pupils enrolled. This shows an increase of thirty for the year. The musical department is a success under the control of Miss McIntosh, the daughter of Professor R. M. McIntosh. Sixteen gold medals have been endowed.

Question twenty was called: "Are all the ministers blameless in their lives and official administration," when those in the following districts were passed: LaGrange, Dalton, Elberton, Gainesville, Griffin and South Atlanta.

The bishop addressed the class of applicants for full admission into the conference: C. M. Ledbetter, J. S. L. Sappington, J. F. Bales, J. L. Moon, Hubert M. Smith, J. M. Sewell, B. F. Fraser, W. T. Irvine, Artemus Lester and A. S. Adams.

He said that these brethren had been tried for two years to see if they are suitable men for the itinerant ministry. Some men are kept on trial longer. The following questions were asked:

Will you especially observe the following directions?

1. Be diligent. Never be unemployed. Never be triflingly employed. Never trifle away time; neither spend any more time at any place than is strictly necessary.

2. Be punctual. Do everything exactly at the time. And do not mend our rules, but keep them not for wrath, but conscience sake.

3. Act in all things not according to your own will, but as a son in the gospel. It is therefore your duty to employ your time in the manner which we direct in preaching, meeting the classes, visiting from house to house, and especially visiting the sick, in reading, meditation and prayer. Above all, if you labor with us in the Lord's vineyard, it is needful you should do that part of the work which we advise, at those times and places which we judge most for his glory.

The bishop insisted on their visiting from house to house. He asked them personally, and none had visited every family in their works. He said that he believed that this was one of the most important duties of a preacher, and one of the best ways of doing good. He referred to one of the epistles of Paul, in which Onesiphorus had sought for Paul in Rome until he found him. A man is lacking in the finer morality who is not punctual. Be punctual at prayer meetings. Some of the old Georgia preachers made a reputation for force by their punctuality. He insisted on their not being in debt, so as to embarrass them. If in debt, no money is to be made in this calling, you had better withdraw, as you will carry a lengthening chain of trouble. Be strong—quit you like men. One thing you need, old Bishop Hedding often said he would rather haul rock in a wheel-barrow than to preach without experimental religion. You will need to fall back on your experience, and you must fall back on your special call of God to undertake this ministry. Satan has rods in soak for every preacher who does his duty. He only leaves alone those soft, easy, no account, good for nothing preachers. The Master will be with you in every trouble. When I think of your coming troubles I could weep over you, when of your joys I could rejoice with you. They were then admitted by a unanimous vote of the conference.

W. D. Anderson presented the claims of the Widows and Orphans Aid society in a speech of power to the consciences of the preachers. He urged all of them to join this society which helps the widows and orphans of all who die members of the society. Laymen may thus help preacher's families in their hours of sorest need by becoming associate members.

General C. A. Evans presented a paper on ministerial education which was on motion referred, without reading to the board of education.

Upon motion it was decided to hold an afternoon session, commencing at 3 p. m.

The conference adjourned by singing and the benediction from the chair.

Rev. A. C. Thomas has done a heroic work as presiding elder of the Dahlonega district. This is a very hard work, requiring long rides over the mountains, long absences from his family, great exertion to move the people of that region from their old ideas of giving, and great exposure and privation. I can only say he has done a grand and heroic account.

The reports of the missionaries from these mountains were full of encouragement. The church in its educational and religious progress is endeavoring to keep pace with the material developments of this section. With the railroads have come more and better schools, and new and better church buildings. While the state and church have never done their full duty to this beautiful part of our state, yet both have made some steps toward giving educational advantages to the poor white boys and girls in the mountains.

The North Georgia Agricultural college, at Dahlonega, met a great need and is doing good work. The North Georgia annual conference have inaugurated a high-school north of Blue Ridge, as an industrial school for boys and girls. It promises to offer advantages never enjoyed in this section before. It is known as the "Young Harris Institute." Located in Towns county, and named for the large hearted philanthropist whose generous help has made it possible.

It will be thoroughly organized in all of its departments for literary, musical and industrial education by the first of January, 1888. Dormitories partly furnished for the boys.

Tuition for all grades, $1.00 per month.

Tuition for music, $1.50 per month.

Boarding and industrial department for girls will be under the supervision of the president and matron. In this, board, tuition and two suits of plain clothing will be furnished for $90.00 for scholastic year. Board can be had in good families for $6.00 per month.

Building lots free to all who will improve them and patronize the school. Further information can be had by writing to the president of the "Young Harris Institute," McTyeire, Ga.

The reports of the preachers in the South Atlanta district were very fine. Gains were announced at nearly all the charges. Trinity, under Dr. Lee, made a fine report. Their new building was announced and that it would soon be finished at a cost of about $22,000. Their assessments were all met and in some largely over. Dr. J. W. Lee has added this year, over two hundred members to the roll of Trinity church.

Evans chapel shows a decrease in the membership, but Rev. H. J. Ellis, the efficient and energetic pastor, shows a large amount spent in the building of the new church. This church on Walker street, will be a beautiful edifice, and will fill a great need in that part of the city. Rev. Mr. Ellis has had to meet almost insuperable obstacles, but he knows no failure.

St. Paul's has had an increase of membership of ninety-seven during the year under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Bowden.

Park street church has been very prosperous. Rev. H. L. Crumley read the report, which was listened to earnestly by all. That live young church has had an increase in membership, paid all their assessments more than full and those for missions nearly three times the amount of assessments. This year closes the pastorate of Rev. H. L. Crumley in this church, which has been built during his stay.

Asbury rejoices in a completed church. Rev. J. M. Tumlin has done an unusually successful year's work. A neat and even elegant church has been built at a cost of about $2,000. This church bids fair to grow into a strong and healthy church.

The other reports in the district were very fine, showing that the preachers have done fine work under the very able presiding eldership of Rev. W. W. Wadsworth. He is an able officer, looking well to all the departments of church work in all his charges. The work of Reverends J. T. Richardson, of the East Point circuit; G. W. Duval, of Palmetto and Fairburn, and J. C. Davidson, of Jonesboro, was highly complimented.

Afternoon Session.

The conference was led in its devotional exercises by some sweet singing by Rev. H. H. Parks, prayer by Rev. W. F. Smith.

The minutes were read and approved.

Question twenty was resumed and the preachers in the following districts were passed as blameless: Oxford, Rome, Athens, Dahlonega.

Hearing these reports is a long and tedious business and Bishop McTyeire has pushed them through very rapidly. They have to report in reference to the general statistics, about members, pastoral support, missions, church extensions, Sunday school and other points.

The use of our Sunday School literature in the mountains was discussed by Reverends W. A. Candler, George G. Smith, C. A. Jamison, and Colonel Weir Boyd. Many of the people refused to use the literature, because they do not wish to show their ignorance in not being able to be questioned on it. Education and earnest pastoral work is greatly needed and they are sure to develop. That spur end of Georgia is a very important section and should have the church's best interest and work.

The conference adjourned with the doxology and benediction.

Rev. T. R. Kendall has been confined to his room since the first day by a severe sore throat.

The bride of Rev. B. E. L. Timmons is being greeted as a sister indeed. She is known by most of the preachers, and her worth as a helpmeet to this brother is recognized.

It is reported that Rev. D. F. C. Timmons, of Hearn Street church, Houston, Texas, will be transferred back to this conference. He does this because his family cannot live there on account of severe sickness. He is an able preacher, and will be welcomed back.

The trustees of the orphans' home at Decatur—George Muse, R. A. Hemphill and W. A. Gregg—are here on business for the home. These laymen deserve great praise for their laborious work of love. They have charge of this whole institution, and it takes much of their time. The home is doing well under the management of Captain T. H. Hollyman and his wife. There are now forty-five girls and boys in the home. If they had the building as large as designed they could quickly fill it with orphans, and they recommend in their report that the building be enlarged to its intended size. Rev. Sam Jones has furnished them all the money which they needed, and he has looked well to their needs, improving the stock of tools on the farm. They desire that the preachers should put the home more permanently before the Methodists of the conference. They wish the preachers and others making application for entrance into the home to look well to the character of the applicants, and also of the persons wishing to take children into their homes. One of the girls from the home has graduated at college and has now a fine position as a teacher. The home has blessed many of the needy, homeless and helpless, and should have the patronage of every Christian and philanthropist.

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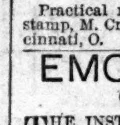

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, November 4th, 1887.—James E. William, administrator of estate of Edward B. Lovejoy, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.
sat 3mos-nov5 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, October 7, 1887. Clara C. Knight, administratrix of George W. Knight, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
law3mos W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, November 4th, 1887.—E. A. Webster, administratrix of W. R. Webster, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letter of dismission. This is, therefore to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said administration.
nov5 3m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, November 4th, 1887.—J. M. Fowler administrator of Y. H. Murdock represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.
nov5 3m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, October 7, 1887. Isaac Robinson, administrator of Joseph Gordon, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,
law3mos Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—COURT OF ORDINARY, Chambers, December 2d, 1887.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Carrie M. Bridges, widow of Jonathan H. Bridges, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor child, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next January term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
ded3 10 17 24 31 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—COURT OF ORDINARY, Chambers, Decemcer 2d, 1887.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Nancy Josephine Farris, widow of Summerfield Farris, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next January term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
dec3 19 17 24 31 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, December 2d, 1887.—Julius H. Oppenheim has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Moses R. Goldsmith, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in January next, else letters will then be granted said applicant. W. L. CALHOUN,
dec3 10 17 24 31 Ordinary.

GEORGIA FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, December 2, 1887.—Samuel B. Hoyt, as guardian of Minnie A. Harper, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
dec 3.10.17.24.31.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S office, December 2, 1887.—Rosa E. Martin has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Ava F. Logan, an insane person. This is therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in January next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
dec 3 10 17 24 31 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S office, December 2, 1887,—Albert W. Fickett has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Martha J. Fickett, an insane person. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in January next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
dec 3 10 17 24 31 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S Office, December 2, 1887.—Judge P. Bowie, administrator of Wesley Bowie, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in January next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
dec 3 10 17 24 31 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, December 2, 1887.—Charles W. Wells has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Maria Grimmett, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in January next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
law4w-dec3,10,17,24,31. Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, December 2, 1887.—George W. Collier has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Andrew J. Collier, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in January next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
law4w-dec 3,10,17,24,31. Ordinary.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—To the Superior Court of said county: The petition of Clayton P. Miller, Preston H. Miller, George B. Hinman and E. F. Fear, shows that they and such others as may be associated with them and their successors, desire to be incorporated as a body corporate and politic, under the name of "Atlanta Furniture Manufacturing company."

The object of said incorporation, and the particular business they propose to carry on, is the manufacture of all kinds and grades of furniture and coffins, and every article that can be manufactured and made out of wood; to do all kinds of wood work, saw and planing mill work.

To do this, they desire the power to hold, either by purchase or lease, real and other property, and to convey, pledge, mortgage and transfer the same; to borrow money and issue bonds or other obligations therefor; to adopt such constitution and by-laws, and amendments thereof, as they may deem proper for their own government; to appoint proper officers for carrying on said business, and to fix their salaries; to sue and be sued, and to have a common seal and do all things necessary to carry on said business.

The amount of capital to be employed by them actually paid in is ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, and they desire the privilege of increasing the capital stock of said company to such sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, as they by their board of directors or otherwise may from time to time determine. Said stock being one hundred ($100) dollars per share.

Said company desires to transact its business in any part of said state, but its principal office is to be in the city of Atlanta, said county.

They desire to be incorporated for twenty (20) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time. LEWIS W. THOMAS,
Petitioners' attorney.

Filed in this office, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1887. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. F. C.

A true copy from the records of my office. December 2, A. D. 1887. C. H. STRONG,
dec3 4t sat C. S. C. F. C.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPERIOR Court of said county: The petition of Joel Hurt, George Winship, Jesse W. Rankin, Wm. T. Ashford and Samuel Barnett, shows that they have entered into an association under the name and style of

ATLANTA MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY,

under which name they desire corporate privileges for themselves, their associates and successors.

The object of said association is the pecuniary profit of its members, and the particular business they propose to carry on is, negotiating and effecting loans upon real estate or other security between any parties, and for such compensation as may be agreed upon. Your petitioners desire to borrow and lend money or to negotiate and effect loans for third parties; to have authority to take, hold, use, convey, transfer or assign, as principal, agent or trustee, the title to or any interest in any notes, evidences of debt, securities or real or personal property, and to do all things necessary, convenient or incidental towards intermediating between borrower and lender, or towards borrowing and lending on its own account, or towards securing or collecting any loan negotiated or effected by it.

The capital of said association is to be one hundred thousand dollars, of which twenty-five (25) per cent is actually paid in; and said capital may be increased to any amount not greater than one million dollars.

The principal office of said association is to be at Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, but they desire to negotiate and effect loans anywhere.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that they, their associates and successors may be incorporated under said name,

ATLANTA MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY,

for a term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal according to law, and that under said name they may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, have and use a common seal, take, hold, use and convey property, make and enforce by-laws and do all things necessary or convenient for carrying out the purposes of their association.

SAMUEL BARNETT, Petitioners' Att'y.

Filed in office October 21st, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and complete transcript from the records of Fulton superior court. This 21st October, 1887.
sat5t C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS A LARGE SOUTHern acquaintance to travel only in the southern states for a sewing machine company, who turn out a sewing machine equal to any in the United States; state salary, etc.; the best of reference required. Address 242 Race st., Cincinnati, O. dec10-3t

WANTED—A GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS BOY WHO has some knowledge of printing. Apply at once to Edward White, Jr., Constitution office. 10-t

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN OFFICE AND represent a manufacturer; $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, box 70, West Acton, Mass.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SALES New Business. Salary or commission; state which preferred. Liberal inducements, permanent employment. We manufacture a new line of Fire-Proof Safes at such low prices, they meet with ready sale among the farmers, Professional and Business Men everywhere. Size, 28x18x18 inches; 500 lbs., $35 retail. Other sizes. Write quick for agency. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. wed sat

WANTED — ENERGETIC MEN WHO ARE looking for an honorable, money-making business, to represent us in every town in the United States. Good salary to live men. Address The Patterson Oil and Burner Co., 207 S. Canal street, Chicago, Ill. sat sun tues wed thurs fri

PROOF READER WANTED—MUST BE COMpetent. Salary $15 a week; increase if satisfactory. Apply to daily Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—BY A LARGE NORTHERN WHOLEsale cotton mill, machinist and machinery supply house, an experienced and reliable salesman, to travel Georgia and Alabama; none but an experienced man need apply; state salary expected: approximate amount of goods applicant can sell and give full reference. Arrangements might be made with satisfactory man to make his headquarters at some central point in Georgia. Address K, office of Constitution. 10t

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WARrenton academy, Warrenton, Ga., desire the services of a competent principal and two assistants, to take charge of the school for 1888. Will pay salary quarterly. Applications received to December 20, 1887. E. B. Farmer, Secretary Board Trustees. 1w

DR. CHASE'S NEW AND COMPLETE RECEIPT Book and Household Physician. The "Memorial Edition," of over 800 pages. The "Crowning Life Work" of the greatest author and benefactor that ever lived. Just out. Agents making immense sales. Big terms. Rowland Pub. Co., Atlanta, Ga

HELP WANTED TO DISTRIBUTE AND COLlect—$10 to $20 per week and expenses; payment according to ability. Nice, genteel employment for ladies and gentlemen; no painting, receipts or humbug. Write at once, enclosing self-addressed and stamped envelope to Empire Supply Agency, 7 W. Broadway, N. Y. d90t

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN the U. S. $75 per month and expenses; samples and outfit free. Write with stamps, Allworth M'f'g Co., Rutherford, N. J. d90t

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

LADIES ARE OFFERED EMBROIDERED NEEdlework at their own homes (town or country) by a wholesale house. Profitable, genuine. Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 135 8th St., New York City. sun tue thur sat—6m

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO decorate holiday novelties for fall and winter trade; steady employment; $9 per week earned. All materials furnished; work mailed free. Address New England Decorative Works, 19 Pearl street, Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 5078. tue thu sat

WANTED—LADIES FOR OUR FALL AND Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. $1 to $3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars. No canvassing. Address at once. Crescent Art Co., 147 Milk street, Boston. box 5170. 6m

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN experienced landscape gardener, florist and vegetable. Address "R." Constitution office.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED — AGENTS. GRANDEST MONEY making business ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two months; $75 per month and expenses to active men to sell our goods. No capital required. Sample case of goods and full particulars free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silver ware Co., Boston, Mass. nov—tue thu sat sun

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE only genuine health corset in the country. Big profits and easy work. Apply to Williamson Corset & Brace company, St. Louis, Mo. dec4, 4t

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, FOR BUSTLE AND extender combined; just the thing for winter dresses. Also the "B" hose supporter. Both entirely new. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. 4t

$100 TO $300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va. 1m.

WANTED—2 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR LEADing Fine Art Works. Call at ROOM 2, 7¼ North Broad.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. dec10-tf

FOR SALE—LOT OF ROUND IRON TANKS one 5x8, four 6x12, one 6x14. Kleim & Cohn, Cincinnati, O. 1m

FOR SALE—4 SECOND-CLASS LEDGERWOOD hoisting engines, good as new—only used 3 or 4 months. Apply to McDonald, Shea & Dabney, Leeds, Ala. 1 mo

BOARDERS WANTED.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated at 100 Walton street.
3 4 79 10 11 14

KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 41 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Telephone 1043. 1m

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED plumbing business able to take charge of the books and collections. Must have $1,200 to $1,500. Address, with full name, "Plumbing," Constitution office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN WELL ESTABLISHED, profitable drug business in this city. M. X., Constitution office. tuthursat

FOR SALE.—BAKERY, COMPLETE OUTFIT. Confectionery and soda fount, 43 Peachtree st. Centrally located. Address or call on Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Ga. dec2-tf

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE, 54¼ WHITEhall. M. Rich & Bros. dec4-1w

PERSONAL.

ESTATE OF JAMES McC. CREIGHTON, DEceased, letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims, to present the same without delay to Louise H. Creighton, S. E. corner 48th and Chester ave., Philadelphia. tues and sat.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT postpaid to any address for 50c for a tablet of 50, or 85c for 100. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

AUCTION SALES.

HAVING RENTED MY STABLE, AND OBLIGED to give possession by the 15th of the month, I will sell out my entire stock at auction on Tuesday, 13th December, sale commencing at 10 o'clock. Stock consists of 2 fine saddle horses, 1 extra family horse, 15 buggy and carriage horses, 1 pony, 2 family carriages, 1 T cart, 2 fine surreys, 1 phaeton, 6 buggies, 2 wagonettes, 2 wagons, harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, bridles, lap robes, etc., etc. J. M. Holbrook, 95 and 97 Broad st. th sa su

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—TWO-STORY 8 OR 10 ROOM RESIdence, close in, gas and water. Address "Prompt Tenant," care this office. sat sun mon

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPEVILLE Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, splendid water, high location, good poultry house and parks. Price reasonable. Call on A. H. Lindle, 27½ Whitehall street. tf

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE WONDERFUL AROMATIC STEAM Cooker, at Thos. Kirk & Co., 57 and 59 Peachtree street. Ladies requested to call and see it. 5t

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

MARRIED LADIES—OR THOSE CONTEMplating marriage, will, by sending 10 cents to pay postage, etc., receive by return mail a package of goods and information important to every lady. F. B. Brill, New Haven, Ct. d90t

THE CONSTITUTION;

Published Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 10, 1887.

Ex-Governor Bullock's Views.

Our well-known townsman, ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, has been generally credited by the press with having recently expressed the opinion that ex-President Hayes was the most available man for the next republican nomination for the presidency.

As will be seen by an interview published in another column, this report is attributable to a published interview with Governor Bullock which appeared in the New York prints nearly a year ago. He is now of the opinion that the nomination of Mr. Hayes is not necessary for republican success in that the president's policy on the tariff question, as outlined in his last message, gives the republicans a strong chance to elect any good man.

Governor Bullock is nothing if not gallant, and his chivalric tribute to "Mrs. Hayes and himself," alluding to the ex-president, is well put. Unfortunately, she cannot be nominated, but the country will nevertheless have the same confidence in "Mrs. Hayes and himself;" as it did when they were the national custodians. Mr. Hayes no doubt feels relieved to know that the effort to plunge him again in the political whirlpool, has been abandoned. He has no reason to feel ungrateful, however, to any other than Governor Bullock, for we have yet to hear of anybody else guilty of the reprehensible offense of trying to pull the good old man from under the sheltering protection of his chicken coops and barnyard fancies.

So, dismissing further serious mention of Mr. Hayes being even a possibility, as a rare joke which Governor Bullock has tried to play on the country, with his accustomed good humor, we have but a word to say concerning his belief that there is strong ground for republican success next year.

While we do not altogether agree with the policy outlined by the president in the matter of the tariff, we do not think that it will cause his defeat either for renomination or re-election. There are other issues besides the tariff which guarantees the indorsement of Mr. Cleveland's administration by his election for another term. The great issue is good government and the honest and faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon the administration. On this platform Mr. Cleveland will win again, and will secure the votes of those states which Governor Bullock thinks he has lost by his message, together with others which are convinced of the purity of his purposes and the efficient discharge of his duty.

This is of greater importance than the tariff.

REVENUE reduction is a very good platform, but it is to be borne in mind that there are a great many distinguished persons in the growing west who care more for free-trade than they do for the democratic party.

The Interstate Commission.

The interstate commerce commission has made a report to congress setting forth its operations during the past year. The report lacks public interest because it shows that the law is practically inoperative. The commission has not been able to accomplish anything.

The law as it stands affects neither the public nor the transportation companies. The commissioners say that it is impossible to make any regular schedule of rates, and when this is said, all is said. They admit, moreover, that it is well nigh impossible to decide whether rates are too low or too high, there are so many conflicting interests and complicated issues.

The long and short haul clause has been abandoned, and the New Orleans Times-Democrat is undoubtedly right when it says that not one railroad tariff in a thousand has been changed or modified.

The commissioners, however, think they have done well, and they have probably done better by doing nothing at all.

EDITOR DANA salutes the "patient and enduring" mule of the south. Turn about is fair play. If Editor Dana will come to Georgia and stand near one of our native mules in an expectant attitude, he will find out what a genuine salute means.

The Banker and the Beauty.

The true inwardness of the downfall of Banker Harper, of Cincinnati, is now beginning to be understood.

When the Fidelity bank failed, it will be recollected that a good deal was said about one Miss Josie Holmes, the exchange clerk in the bank. Miss Josie held confidential relations with Mr. Harper, but the tongue of scandal had never wagged against her. Why should it? Banker Harper was a Christian gentleman, prominent in church and Sunday school movements, and his liberality was proverbial. Everybody thought that it was very clever on his part to give a pretty young lady, like Miss Josie, a nice clerkship at a fine salary.

But after the failure of the Fidelity people began to talk. Harper went to jail, and when he attempted to communicate with his former exchange clerk there were sharp eyes engaged in keeping a close watch. Without going into all the details it is enough to say that Harper's messenger had a personal interest in getting at the bottom facts. He found that the letters written by both parties were generally in cipher. He failed to deliver these and invented oral messages which he carried from one to the other.

Finally the cipher letters were placed in the hands of experts, and then some very interesting developments came to light. Banker Harper, forgetting his handsome wife, wrote to Miss Josie as "My sweet angel." Again he addressed her as "My lovely one," and went into raptures over her "sweet face."

All this makes what the boys call "mighty interesting reading," but it will be better understood when the fact is stated that Harper had drawn for himself on the Fidelity Bank three checks, aggregating $700,000, and these checks he had left with Miss Josie, presumably to be thrown into the cash of the Fidelity in case of an emergency.

Other things came out also in the course of the correspondence. It appeared that Harper had made his fair clerk expensive presents, jewelry, stocks, checks, etc. Miss Josie was not altogeter ungrateful, but in her letters she bitterly reproached her generous patron for not visiting Canada while he had the opportunity.

Altogether, it is a very pretty mess. There is no sympathy manifested now in any quarter for Harper, but there is plenty of it for his wife, who still remains devoted to the fortunes of her rascally husband.

The moral of it is that a banker has no business with beauty. Bullion is all that he can properly attend to. Beauty is not for him.

THE Hon. George Francis Train threatens to take to the woods. The Hon. George Francis has probably forgotten that the woods are already full.

The Next New State.

Dakota has for some time been pressing its claims for admission into the union, and recently voted on the proposition to divide the territory and urge the admission of each part into the union. This was adopted by the territory by a majority of about 3,000 votes out of a population of 500,000. Of course, the division scheme originated with the republicans, and every endeavor was made by its leaders to carry it through. The statement was urged that the territory was practically unanimous in favor of division, but the result shows that every county in the northern part, but two, and fifteen in the southern half, voted against it.

Dakota has rapidly developed in its agricultural and industrial resources, and has several times enough inhabitants to entitle it to admission. By dividing the territory, the republicans recognized the fact that their party would eventually secure four instead of two senators. While the scheme was a very nice one from a political standpoint, the republicans in the territory were by no means solid for it, and the consequence was the issue was successful by a very slim majority, the southern part, being the richest and most thickly populated section, voting largely in favor of it on account of the earnestness of several populous places which wanted the capitol.

The closeness of the vote kills, of course, the pet scheme of the republicans, and if Dakota comes into the union it must come as one state.

This will probably be done by the present congress, but not in time to allow the new state to take part in the next presidential election.

IF Brother Blaine continues to be as frisky as he is now the republican party will have to take up that great and good man who is known to fame as Mrs. Hayes's husband.

Mr. Randall's Views.

Mr. Randall, in expressing his opinion of the president's tariff recommendations, says that there will be a reduction of taxation at this session of congress of $50,000,000 or more, but not on the exact line of the president's suggestions as contained in his message.

Mr. Randall is of the opinion that a large part of this reduction will be in the repeal of internal taxes, and he thinks a large reduction will also be made in the rates of duty on imports. He stands where he has always stood, holding that there is urgent need for such revision of the tariff as will remove its inequalities and ambiguities—resulting not only in the reduction of taxation from that source, but preventing the abuses now so prevalent and so hurtful to the honest trader.

Mr. Randall says that there can be such enlargement of the free list and reductions in the dutiable schedules as will reduce the revenue from customs without the least injury to our established and useful industries, and without lowering the wages of labor. Mr. Randall further says that, in his opinion, the house will pass a bill repealing the entire tax on all kinds and forms of tobacco, and will go further in the direction of a repeal of the internal revenue by abolishing the tax on fruit brandies.

From this it would seem that Mr. Randall has mapped out a very reasonable and conservative course. He is now, as he has always beer, in favor of democratic harmony.

TWO DRUNKEN men in Central America are sufficient to start a revolution.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER WAS very, very wet.

MRS. LANGTRY threatens to spend next summer on a foreign shore.

BROTHER BLAINE SAYS that if the mugwumps will return all will be forgiven.

IT IS NOW said that Nina Van Zandt has lost her mind. The poor girl had none to spare.

THE NEW YORK Herald is now sold for three cents. Three cents for so good a paper is almost equal to giving it away.

THE PROPHETS ON record with their predictions of mild weather until Christmas, had better not show their faces in this region.

AGAIN THE RUSSIAN scare bids fair to blow over. One of these days, however, when this nation of a hundred million people turns itself loose, Europe will have to scatter.

WE GLADLY ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the three first numbers of the Congressional Record. The Record is one of the breeziest of our exchanges, and has a well edited humorous department.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that a block of Parian marble will be used as the corner stone of a spacious shelter to be erected at the terminus of the Whitehall and West End street car line. Let the good work go on.

IF THE SUGGESTION to hold the national republican convention in Atlanta had been accepted, there would be a big crowd in prospect. Atlanta, however, is used to handling big crowds. The Piedmont exposition proved that.

M. QUAD in his talks to the Alabamians say that the south is going to get plenty of immigrants, but that the town and county doing the most judicious advertising will get the first and best of the new comers. He suggests that we should send agents to the northwest to talk to the farmers.

THE REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER, according to previous contract, filled the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, last Sunday. He preached on forgiveness and prayed for his enemies. Immediately on concluding his sermon he abruptly left the platform and went out, to the astonishment of everybody present, leaving an assistant to conclude the service. The Rev. Joseph must be a crank.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Intoxicant.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Is mince pie intoxicating? GOOD TEMPLAR.

Under certain conditions, mince pie made with a liberal allowance of brandy has been known to intoxicate. Some temperance people will not taste this pie when it has brandy in it.

Wooden Cannon.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Is it a fact that cannon made of wood were ever used in warfare? STUDENT.

Yes, on many occasions. They were heavily ringed with iron, and were strong enough to stand several discharges.

A Half Forgotten Novelist.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Who was the author of "The Rivals, a Tale of Burr and Hamilton," published some time before the war? B. W.

Hon. Jere Clemens, a resident at that time, we believe, of Alabama or Tennessee.

A Small But Important Correction.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION;—The printing of my address in your paper this morning was remarkably correct, and shows the great skill and accuracy of your typos. Yet there was one figure wrong. The first lines of the last paragraph but two should read: "This road when built and in full operation, cannot fail to add $4,000,000 to the value of real estate in this city," instead of $1,000,000 as printed.

And I here beg leave to add, that no one can successfully shake the grounds of this assertion. $4,000,000 is a low estimate of the value that will be added to real estate in this city, by the completion of the Atlanta and Selma railroad. I have already demonstrated that money put into this road as an investment, and left there for two or three years, can hardly fail to bring as good a return as the money put into the Atlanta and West Point railroad which doubled itself in three years.

Yours Truly, J. NORCROSS.

A Statement Corrected.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In the reported proceedings of the meeting in the interest of Atlanta car works, you refer to me as being "of the Sleeping Car company," and that I "stated that there was a loss on every car of over one hundred dollars in going to and coming from proper repair shops." I am not of any sleeping car company, but am in the clearing house department for the settlement between roads, of the expenses of running sleeping cars. I referred to the expense and loss of time in cars going to and coming from shops, but said nothing as to the amount of such expense, for as this does not, in any way, come under my supervision, I could not speak advisedly. I advocate the Atlanta car works with all the zeal I possess, as an enterprise of incalculable advantage to Atlanta, and of financial interest to the stockholders, but I am not the representative of any sleeping car company, and would not undertake to speak authoritatively for them.

In what I said before the meeting, I referred to the extensive operations of sleeping car companies in the south, and the large amount of work that it was necessary for them to have done, and that the Atlanta works once established, the necessity for these companies establishing works of their own would be obviated, and the Atlanta car works would become a competitor for their patronage. But this I said as an individual, and not as the representative of any sleeping car company.

I. M. MCALLISTER.

A Card From Colonel Hammond.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: For many years Governor Brown and I have been together on the Atlanta board of education. The city council, at the same time, left us both off, by an equal vote. It was of no importance until the newspapers began to explain the matter. They said but little of me, though much of Governor Brown. That caused me to feel somewhat as did Judge Colquitt in 1839. He, Cooper and Black were then in congress from Georgia. Because of certain political action they were blamed by their party. A cartoon represented them as being bribed; each held a sack which was being filled from a pile of gold coins. A friend, observing that Colquitt was annoyed thereby, said: "Never mind, Colquitt, you are in good company." He replied: "I do not care for the cartoon and the company is good. But why should the fellow who made the picture make such invidious distinctions. He represents Cooper and me as receiving gold from little sugar scoops, while Black's sack is being filled with a railroad shovel."

So persistent has been such newspaper notice that Governor Brown has been called upon to speak on the subject and THE CONSTITUTION to announce it under a heading in large letters, "Was Not a Candidate. Senator Brown and the Board of Education."

If the circumstances do not call for they at least will excuse a word from me now.

Twice before I was elected as a member of the board of education. At neither time was it at my instance or request. I appreciated the unsolicited compliment and served. At the last meeting of the board of education, in November, a member offered a resolution asking the city council to re-elect their members whose terms had expired. While such a compliment was pleasant to me, I asked that it should be withdrawn, because I thought the city council should act free from the solicitations of the board. It was withdrawn. While I would have accepted the position had I been re-elected, I never said so to any member of the council, nor did I ever directly or indirectly mention the subject or cause it to be mentioned to them or either of them. Perhaps this explains the matter as to myself. Yours,

N. J. HAMMOND.

The Ruins of Regamuende.

From the Baltimore American.

A city at the bottom of the sea was seen toward the end of October near Treptow in Prussia, when a powerful south wind blew the waters of the Baltic away from the shore, uncovering a portion of ground usually hidden from sight by the waves. It was the ruins of the city of Regamuende, once a flourishing commercial station, which was swallowed by the sea some five centuries ago. The unusual spectacle was not enjoyed but for a few hours, when the storm slackened and the waves returned to cover up the place which had once been the residence and field of labor of busy men.

A Good Yearly Average.

From the Chicago News.

"But, Mr. Superintendent, you will admit, I suppose, that your street cars are outrageously cold?"

"Well, yes, in winter they are pretty cold, of course, but you ought to be willing to take a reasonable view of the matter."

"Reasonable view?"

"Why, certainly. Now, if you should put a thermometer in our cars and leave it there the year round you would find that with the 110 degrees above zero in the summer and the 10 degrees below zero in winter we strike a pretty good average in the entire year."

Negotiating for a Dog.

From the New York Sun.

Robinson—That's a fine dog you have, Dumley. Do you want to sell him?

Dumley—I'll sell him for $50.

Robinson—Is he intelligent?

Dumley (with emphasis)—Intelligent? Why that dog knows as much as I do.

Robinson—You don't say so! Well, I'll give you 25 cents for him, Dumley.

A Mistaken Orator.

From the New York Sun.

"The great trouble with most people is," shouted an impassioned orator, "they never know when they've got enough!"

Then his audience began to grow thin as one after another left and the impassioned orator discovered before he got through that quite a number of people know when they've got enough.

Striving to Please.

From the New York Sun.

Old Lady (sharply to boy in drug store)—I've been waitin' for some time to be waited on, boy.

Boy (meekly)—Yes'um; wot kin I do for you?

Old Lady—I want a two cent stamp.

Boy (anxious to please)—Yes'um. Will you have it licked?

S. S. Cox and the Tariff.

From the Troy Press.

"Tariff be blowed!" said the Hon. S. S. Cox to a reporter who asked his opinion of it. "I am building a house for my wife." Well, when a man is building a house we suppose he does feel like blowing the tariff to some extent.

A Trying Condition.

From the New York Sun.

She (to George, who is taking her out for a ride and whose horse has balked)—Don't be annoyed, George, have patience and he will move on presently.

He—Patience, my dear! Why, I am paying for this measly animal by the hour.

The Old Notes.

From the Birmingham, Ala., Herald.

Maud (awakening suddenly at 3 a. m.)—Mother, there's a man trying to break into the house. Mother (wearily)—Hush, my child; its your father; he's afraid to ring the door bell.

LEE AND JACKSON.

Their Last Official Interview Before Stonewall Fell at Chancellorsville.

Carleton M'Carthy in the Richmond Critic.

The day before Jackson's column started on the great movement against the right of Hooker's army at Chancellorsville, General Lee invited Colonel T. M. R. Talcott, of the engineers, to come to his quarters and to be present at an interview which he had arranged to have with General Jackson that evening.

At the appointed hour Colonel Talcott reported to General Lee and was politely requested to be seated, General Lee remarked: "I am expecting General Jackson, and I sent for you that you might hear what passes between us."

General Lee was seated at a table upon which was spread a map of the field of operations. He paid no attention to the colonel, who was the only other person present, but intently studied the map. With his finger he located point after point, and carefully traced the roads and streams. The colonel silently and wonderingly waited.

Suddenly the massive figure of Jackson parted the tent and he stood inside. Then there were three present; two to act and one to record.

Jackson saluted and uttered the single word, "General!"

General Lee, intent upon the problem of the map, did not appear to notice the arrival of his great "right arm" until he heard his voice. When Jackson spoke General Lee raised his eyes from the map and, looking intently at Jackson, without a salute or even a "good evening," commenced talking with great energy and rapidity: "General Jackson, I have sent for you in order that I might have the benefit of your advice and assistance. You are familiar with the present state of affairs, and I want your opinion as to what is the best that can be done under the present circumstances."

General Jackson straightened himself and replied: "I have no suggestions to make, sir."

This reply seemed to excite, almost annoy, General Lee, and he at once insisted that Jackson should express some opinion. As if to encourage him, he went over the situation, traced the roads with his finger, located his own troops and those of the enemy, enlarged on the great danger menacing his army, told Jackson he had sent for him especially to have his views, and then looking wistfully at him, paused for his reply. Again Jackson rose to his full height, and again he said quietly and firmly: "I have no suggestions to make, sir."

General Lee then rapidly stated his determination to attack, and tracing the route and the points on the map with his finger, laid before Jackson every detail of the movement. As he rapidly exposed the plan his voice and countenance expressed enormous energy and suppressed enthusiasm.

Jackson, still standing, absorbed every word, and as the plan was developed before him by the man he was "willing to follow blindfolded," seemed transfigured. As General Lee proceeded he became more and more erect. His face flushed and his eyes fairly glittered with excitement.

General Lee concluded by telling him exactly what troops he should take, at what hour he should march, by what road and to what point; how he should form line of battle with his right here and his left there and fronting so, and attack!

Jackson smiled, touched his cap, said: "I march at four in the morning," turned on his heel and vanished.

General Lee then turned quietly to the colonel of engineers and said; "Colonel Talcott, you will please ride with General Jackson in the morning and conduct his column past my left." "Very well, sir," said the colonel and then saluting, he departed, and Lee was alone with the awful responsibility.

Who could paint the solitude of that great heart when this great deed was done; and who would not rather be Jackson riding in a storm of wild hurrah to quick death and glorious victory, than Lee, the calm burden-bearer and hero of responsibility, who bravely said: "It is all my fault," and died.

Chancellorsville, the most daring and successful battle, considering the odds, ever fought on this continent, was planned and ordered by the man of whom critics have said: "He was cautious and slow." Let this be witness against them.

Napoleon III. and His American Guest.

From Modern Society.

The following relating to Napoleon III.—the authenticity of which we absolutely guarantee—is not generally known. On a citizen of Yankeeland being presented to him by Mr. Dayton, the American minister to the court of the Tuileries, Napoleon III., wishing to be most gracious, remarked pleasantly, "I know New York well, and have some very pleasant reminiscences of my visit there." The feeling of the occupier of the unsteady throne founded by the coup d'etat may be more easily imagined than described, when the Gothamite, not to be outdone in civility, blandly replied: "I am glad to hear it; I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing your majesty there again before long." But the poor emperor was used to this sort of thing. for when Lady Blessington, shortly after he had been proclaimed emperor, went to the Tuileries, expecting a hearty welcome for the sake of the old days at Gore House, Kensington, and met with a chilling reception from the French sovereign, who, full of his new dignity, could not overlook the scandal which her ladyship's known intimacy with Count d'Orsay could not fail to give rise to, the nephew of the petit caporal distinctly got the worst of it.

"Do you intend staying long in France?" coldly asked his imperial majesty, with marked emphasis.

"No, sire," replied the Irish countess, with a winkle in her eye, "do you?"

Mexican Hogs.

From the Denver News.

Mexican hogs, which are a cross between the Spanish and the wild hog of the Mexican mountains, are raised with profit in Mexico, but not in any considerable numbers. They average 175 pounds in weight, and are killed chiefly for their lard, which is worth twenty cents a pound. Fresh pork is worth twelve and one-half cents a pound, but is eaten very little, for most persons can't afford it. It is said that Monterey, which has 50,000, eats only about five hogs a day.

The Highest Cow on Earth.

From El Dorado Independent.

A Galloway cow next season is to make her home on the top of Pike's peak. She will be the highest cow on earth. A stable will be built for her, and a borro will pack feed to her. She is to be kept there for her milk. The reason a Galloway has been selected is because it is thought she has the best lung power of any of the breeds, and the thickest jacket to protect her from the cold.

BLIZZARDY.

Rochester Post-Express: This being the fiftieth congress, it will be expected to exL all others in wisdom and discretion.

Boston Transcript: Chicago is in quite a fever over the gas trust operating there—a sort of gas-trick fever, so to speak.

Birmingham Leader: Unlike the most entertainments, the principle performer at a hanging is the only one who does any kicking.

Detroit Free Press: Can the man who is "tapering off" on the habit of drinking be said to be coming out at the little end of the horn?

Pittsburg Chronicle: The anti-organ people in the United Presbyterian church are organizing. This seems inconsistect, but perhaps it isn't.

Norristown Herald: When two Chinamen meet they say "Chin-chin," When congress meets, it doesn't say "Chin-chin:" but that is what it does.

Albany Times: There is a good deal of opinion going about as to a recipe by Mrs. Cleveland for brown bread. Mr. Cleveland's opinion upon it, however, is the one that the public wants.

Yonkers Statesman: Gold-handled umbrellas are coming into fashion. The handle is so arranged that it can be taken off. This is an improvement on the old style where the entire umbrella was taken off.

Philadelphia North American: To the tin trust, the copper trust, the cotton-seed oil trust and the sugar trust has been added a mutton trust. What the public wants is a chance to get trusted for mutton and sugar.

Pittsburg Post: Venus can be seen with the naked eye at present, but it won't do to tell Athony Comstock about it.

Philadelphia Inquirer: As between the cigarette and the grade crossing, it is an open question which is the more fatal.

Detroit Free Press: "After Blaine, whom?" is the heading in the Boston Herald. Last we heard it was a reporter.

Commercial Bulletin: Two heads are better than one, especially in a drum or a sensational newspaper article.

Duluth Paragrapher: The northwest doesn't care what the wide world says, so long as nobody hits us below the wheat belt.

Tit-Bits: Statistics prove that there are fewer lovers' quarrels at this season of the year than at any other time. After December 25 will be different.

Harvard Lampoon: Mama—Edith, can you tell me what "faith" is?

Edith (atat six)—Oh, yes; it's believing what you know isn't true. Fact!

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

A Safe Broken Open in Hamilton—Columbus News.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Marshal Norwood, of Hamilton, was in the city today in search of two men who blew open the safes of Hudson & Johnson and Cook Bros. at Hamilton, last night. The burglars were frightened off before they succeeded in securing anything of value. Two arrests were made here this afternoon, but both parties were released.

Mrs. G. T. Miller, wife of the baggage master at the union depot, was attacked with vertigo this morning and fell into a flower pit. It was at first thought that she had sustained serious internal injuries, but she is much better tonight and the doctors think she will recover entirely in a few days.

Each man on the Columbus police force will have a big fat turkey Christmas day. The turkeys will be donated by a generous gentleman, who has been in Columbus for only a short time. There are 25 of the boys, and the order for the turkeys has already been given.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. J. T. Broadnax, of this city, and Miss Eleanor E. Schley, of Macon. The marriage will take place on the 14th instant.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Prevent Adulteration of Food—The Apportionment Bill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 9.—[Special.]—In the senate today the resolution providing for the calling of a constitutional convention was killed on its third reading, a bill to prevent the sale of adulterated food passed its third reading, and the department of agriculture bill was rejected by the adoption of a substitute which makes no material change in the present organization of the department. The bill to validate and confirm the consolidation of the Augusta, Edgefield and Newberry railroad with the Atlantic and Northwestern railroad, under the name of the Georgia and Carolina Midland railroad, and the consolidation of the last named road with the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago road, passed its third reading.

The house spent almost the entire day in another wrangle over the apportionment bill, as it proposes to reduce Charleston's representation in the house from sixteen to eight members, the bill was desperately fought by the Charleston delegation, but it finally passed its third reading and was sent to the senate.

FIGHTING THE MESSAGE.

Resolutions Introduced in the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., December 9.—In the house to day Mr. Waddell, republican, offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The recent message of the president of the United States, under pretect of revenue reform, practically recommends free trade in this country, which would, in effect, break up our manufacturing industries, paralyze the business interests of the country generally and pauperize the laboring classes; and,

Whereas, The adoption of such a policy would be especially detrimental to the material interests of Virginia; therefore,

Resolved, That our senators in congress be directed and our representatives be requested to oppose any and all measures looking to the reduction of the tariff duties of the country, whereby the business and material interests of Virginia would be injuriously affected, and especially that they be requested to oppose all measures looking to the removal of the duty upon such raw materials as iron ore, coal, lumber, sumac, wool and other products of Virginia.

The house, by a strict party vote, refused to suspend the rules so as to put the resolution on its passage and it was referred to the committee.

CAPITALISTS IN AUGUSTA

Looking for a Site for a New Mill—The Exposition.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Messrs. P. E. Hayes and L. B. Groff, of Pawtucket, R. I., have been in Augusta the past few days. They are large manufacturers of cotton batting, and came here for the purpose of selecting a site to build a mill. The site which they find most desirable is the old pistol factory, out in Dublin, but they have not yet decided to buy on account of negotiations pending for the purchase of the Riverside mills. That mill manufactures batting, yarns, rope, twines, etc., which is the same they intend to manufacture, and if they can purchase it, they will not build. It will be decided Tuesday, so says Mr. Goff, whether they will build a new factory or buy the Riverside. It is hardly probable the owners of the cotton mill will sell, and it seems at present that they will have to build.

A meeting of colored citizens was held tonight for the purpose of subscribing to the exposition. Nearly $300 was subscribed.

New Orleans Cotton Report.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—[Special.]—On opening at all three markets the bears sold heavily here this morning, showing their confidence in heavy receipts depressing the market, but although the returns from the ports showed a total in excess of expectations, the market steadily advanced to the closing, which is seven points above the lowest and three to four higher than yesterday. Buyers went into the spot market this morning fully convinced that they could get what they wanted at their own prices, but factors showed little disposition to fall into their way of thinking, and purchasers were obliged to pay full quotations for their takings, which footed up nearly 10,000 bales. This unexpected steadiness in spots lent strength to futures besides which the buying by several good houses, which has been quietly going on for several days past, especially during the depressions, continued today materially assisted the improvement. That exhaustion in the interior, as a result of the continued stream of cotton to the ports, has not been lost sight of, is evidenced by their buying, which largely accounts for the insignificant decline since the shock occasioned by Bradstreet in the face of such unlooked for movement.

GLENNY & VIOLETT.

Sale Day in Danielsville.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., December 9.—Tuesday was a big sale day here. Lands sold here as follows: Gordon house and lot, in town, to Moore, Marsh & Co. for $750; Tolbert & Milican farm, 112½ acres, to M. R. & J. M. Hill, of Atlanta, for $591; lands of J. N. Montgomery, deceased, estate 75 acres unimproved, for $176; 2½ acres on Prince avenue, in Athens, part of the Barnard property, to Dr. J. H. Goss for $405.

All the balance were lands of the Hancock estate. Mrs. H. B. Mattox bought the folowing: 176 acres, $600; 256 acres, $500; 144 acres, $650; 92 acres, $1,000; ¼ acre in town, $205; ⅝ acre in town, $550; 3 acres in town, $120; ¼ acre in town to S. M. Kidd, $100; ¼ acre in town to W. B. Loehr, editor, $72; 66 acres to D. N. Arnold, $225; 26 acres to N. R. Carithers, $96; 1,424 acres original forest to Mrs. S. M. Kidd, $7,120.

Lands sold well.

Report on the Chatsworth Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., December 9.—After a number of weeks spent investigating the cause which led to the Chatsworth train wreck, the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission has submitted to Governor Oglesby a report, stating that in their opinion the "train would not have been destroyed if the bridge had not burned before the train reached it."

They found no evidence showing the burning was the work of an incendiary, but held that the railroad is censurable for neglect in failing to inspect the condition of the track and bridge in advance of the train. They say that the poor financial condition of the road does not relieve it of responsibility.

Virginia General Assembly.

RICHMOND, December 9.—The general assembly today elected democratic caucus nominees for state offices, as telegraphed. The election of United States senator will take place on the 20th inst., when Hon. John S. Barbour will be elected. In the senate a joint resolution was offered today providing for the appointment of a special joint committee of three senators and five delegates to consider and report what further legislation, if any, is required in the matter of the public debt with power to consult the governor, attorney-general, and such counsel as have been employed by the state in defense of its interests.

Charleston's Census.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 9.—The census of Charleston, just completed, shows a total population of 62,357, a gain of nearly four per cent since the city census of 1883. The white population is 27,543, and colored 34,814.

Good for Clothing Stores.

From the New York Sun.

Old man (looking out of the window)—What is that Nero is shaking with his teeth?

Daughter—Heavens, papa, it looks like a piece of young Mr. Sampson's trousers!

GOV. BULLOCK'S JOKE

About Mr. Hayes and the Next Presidency.

HE HAS CHANGED HIS MIND.

An Interview on National Politics—A Defense of the South on the Negro Vote Suppression, Etc.

The New York Graphic and other northern papers have made recent comment on the report that ex-Governor Bullock, of Atlanta, favored the nomination of ex-President Hayes by the republican party next year.

A CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday called his attention to these reports, and asked for his views. He was found busy with the affairs of his cotton mill, but with his usual politeness, laid aside his pen and papers to say:

"Yes, I have read the paragraphs to which you refer. Nearly a year ago I did say in reply to a New York reporter's inquiry, that I then thought ex-President Hayes was the only man the republicans could hope to elect, as against Mr. Cleveland, and gave as my reason that he had retired from an administration almost universally regarded as clean and creditable, without seeking a nomination. That in defiance of a strong element in his party, he had enforced the public measures which were now accepted by the country as liberal and pacific toward the south, and that the moral, religious and temperance elements of the country had great confidence in

MRS. HAYES AND HIMSELF

as custodians of their peculiar isms. In other words, that he was, in my opinion, the strongest man with that undetermined quantity known as the floater vote. I at the same time disclaimed any authority to speak for any political party or organization, or for Hayes.

"One result of that publication at the time, was letters from the ex-president to me with thanks for the courtesy of papers which had noticed the matter, and assuring me that his ambition was satisfied, and that he was in no sense a candidate or an aspirant, and I let this fact be known then through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION."

HAS CHANGED HIS MIND.

To the inquiry whether he was of the same opinion still, Governor Bullock replied:

"If you think my views are of sufficient importance on this question to occupy space in your paper, please say for me that since I resigned the office of governor I have not been connected with any party or organization, and therefore speak only for myself. In national politics I have been republican; in state and local politics, independent, and my notions are formed without partisan bias. To your inquiry I will say that I do not now think the nomination of Mr. Hayes it a necessity to the republican party. The recent message of President Cleveland has made a well defined issue, on which I think the republican party can succeed with most any good candidate committed to the protection of American industry, American labor and consequently American prosperity."

To the reporter's querry "how about the bloody shirt, the suppression of the negro vote," etc., he replied: "All that may be shelved as an "antique." There was

NO SUPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO VOTE

in the recent elections in Virginia, North Carolinana or Tennessee, and in the other southern states there was no issue in which the colored voter felt any special concern. There was no 'suppression of the colored vote' in our recent prohibition or city election, nor will there be any such suppression in our state election, when any issue is to be voted upon directly touching the colored man's interests. Those interests are no longer marked by color lines, but are common to the interests of all citizens: and when there is an issue between candidates for congress as to the protection of our manufacturing industries with a repeal of internal taxes or free trade, and this seems to be near at hand—you will hear no more about the 'suppression of the negro vote'—and that, of course, ends the 'bloody shirt.'"

DON'T LIKE THE MESSAGE.

"The policy outlined in the president's message can be defeated, and probably will be, in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, and with an issue so well defined the names of men to head the ticket are not of vital importance."

Girard and the Cask of Nails.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A man who had just set up in the hardware business, and who had been a clerk where the eccentric millionaire Stephen Girard had been in the habit of trading, applied to him for a share of his patronage. Girard bought of him, but when the bill was sent in he found fault and marked down the prices. "Cask of nails," he growled, "which I was offered for so and so. You have charged so and so, and you must take it off." "I cannot do it," said the young merchant. "But you must do it," roared Girard. "I cannot and will not," was the final reply. Girard bolted out, apparently in a rage, but soon after sent a check for the whole bill. The young man began to relent and say to himself: "Perhaps he was offered them at that price, but it is all over now. I am sorry I did not reduce the bill and get it out of him on something else. His trade would have been worth a great deal to me." By and by Girard came again and gave him another order. The young man was very courteous, and said he was almost sorry he did not reduce the former bill. "Reduce a bill!" exclaimed Girard; "had you done it I would never have traded with you again. I merely meant to see if you had cheated me."

A Bug Dug the Grave.

From the Newburyport News.

A party of young people witnessed a very interesting performance in a yard on School street on Friday afternoon. A dead mouse was thrown out into the yard by a party residing in a house, the body falling near a large beetle bug which chanced to be strolling through the grass at the time. The bug seemed to be somewhat surprised at having something come so suddenly upon him, and stopped on his way to investigate. Finding there was no life in the body, the insect at once commenced operations to bury it. It dug a hole near the underpinning of the house, and then walked around to the opposite side of the dead mouse, and putting its head under the inanimate body it worked his body slowly in, and in this manner got the mouse over to the place dug. After getting the body to the hole it found that it was too big to go in, so it commenced to heap dirt on it until it was all covered up. When the work was done it crawled away, seeming perfectly satisfied with its job. Whether the burial was out of sympathy or for further use the party who witessed it could not tell, but be that as it may, it was an interesting event.

Texas Grapples with Literature.

From the Paris, Texas News.

Bill Nye advances the idea that an international copyright will "encourage and build up for the New World a literature that will overtop its plug tobacco and be remembered long after its Indian policy and salt-rising bread have sunk into the echoing maw and moist mist of oblivion." This is the idea of all the copyrightists, and is entirely worthy of Mr. Nye. But the fact is there is too much literature, and the men who refrain from writing because they are not encouraged and fostered by a patent on their work ought to be encouraged to refrain altogether. The stuff that is written for money is poor stuff, and a patent literature is worse than no literature. There is not much possibility of improving the system which produced Homer, Shakspeare, Dante, Milton and Goethe, but we recognize the fact that Mr. Nye is entitled to his views on this and every other subject.

Mrs. Cleveland and Actresses.

From a Washington Letter.

Mrs. Cleveland has always shown a partiality for pretty actresses and good actors. She loves to go to the theater to see a good play or a popular star, but it is rare that she sees the theatrical profession at the white house; but now and then she makes an exception. She did this in the case of little Minnie Palmer, for she received the pretty little actress in one of the private parlors of the white house, and had a most pleasant conversation with the popular little favorite. Minnie told Mrs. Cleveland all about her travels abroad, and in her tour around the world, and they both parted mutually delighted.

Annual Election.

At an annual meeting of Atlanta Council No. 160, Royal Arcanum, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following selection was made: J. S. Panchen, regent; N. C. Spence, vice regent; John Berkele, past regent; Rev. J. W. Lee, orator; G. S. Prior, secretary; S. Rosenfield, collector; Amos Fox, treasurer; C. E. Robinson, guide; A. E. Shulhafer, warden; Max Franklin, sentry.

SELLING LIQUOR,

And Selling It Without Violating the Law.

FIRST LICENSE ISSUED YESTERDAY

It Was a Wholesale "Gallon" License to Mr. Joe Thompson—What the Saloons Are Doing—Some Gossip.

The first liquor sold legally under the new order of things was sold yesterday.

It was a consignment of whisky which Mr. Joe Thompson sent to Fort Grant, Arizona, and within thirty days between $400 and $500 will come to Atlanta to take its place.

Mr. Thompson is now doing business under a city wholesale dealer's license, which was issued him yesterday morning.

After his encounter with the county commissioners, Mr. Thompson consulted his attorney, and the result of that conference was a determination on his part to go ahead and do business without the county quart license, which the commissioners valued at $1,600. He accordingly called on Mayor Cooper and applied for a

WHOLESALE DEALER'S LICENSE.

Mayor Cooper declined to issue the license until he could receive the opinion of the city attorney. That official was consulted, and the result was the following opinion:

Hon. J. F. Cooper—Dear Sir: I can conceive of no legal objection to the city now issuing business license to wholesale dealers in liquor—that is to say, is to dealers selling not less than by the gallon.

Respectfully,
JOHN B. GOODWIN,
City Attorney.

Armed with this, Mr. Thompson again called on his honor, the mayor, who gave the desired order upon the city clerk. This order was carried to City Clerk Goldsmith, and in response to it the desired license was granted.

The license does not differ from that of wholesale dealers on other lines of goods except in the addition of the words "to sell not less than by the gallon."

THE FORM OF LICENSE

is as follows:

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

No. of License——
$1.70. Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1887.

Received of Joseph Thompson one and 70-100 dollars, and clerk's fee of 50 cents, registration tax as wholesale liquor dealer, to sell not less than a gallon, at No. 21 and 23 Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, from December 9, 1887, to January 1, 1888.

Approved: J. H. GOLLSMITH,
JOHN T. COOPER, City Clerk.
Mayor.

The city license for wholesale dealers is twenty-five dollars per year. When a dealer takes a license for less than a year, the amount of tax is prorated. In this case, Mr. Thompson's license could only be made until the first of January next, and he paid for the privilege of conducting his business for the twenty-three days (including, of course, Sundays) the sum of one dollar and seventy cents. In addition to this, fifty cents went to the clerk, making the total of tax and fee

TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY CENTS.

Then Mr. Thompson began filling orders, and the liquor he sold was sold according to law.

"I certainly shall not take out a quart license," he said to a CONSTITUTION representative, "unless the commissioners back down from the position they have assumed. So far as my business is concerned, I am satisfied with a gallon license. I think the commissioners are wrong in the position they have taken. They are wrong in putting wholesale dealers, who would under no circumstance, sell liquor to be drank on the premises, on the same footing as those who would take advantage of the Beiser decision. In justice to the barrooms, it seems to me that those wholesalers, who sell and allow their customers to drink on their premises, ought to be placed on the same footing as the barrooms. But I, for one, would never think of taking advantage of the Beiser decision—so called—never did and never will.

"By the way," continued Mr. Thompson, "you hear some people say that they think wholesale dealers ought to pay as high license as retailers. The people who talk that way never consider that the wholesaler pays his share in the shape of tax. The retailer may do fifty thousand dollars worth of business in a year and yet carry really no visible stock. The wholesaler, on the other hand, carries a big stock and has to pay big taxes. The firm of Cox, Hill & Thompson used to pay $2,600 to $2,800 a year in taxes. You see that is something which most people fail to consider."

A PROMINENT OFFICIAL

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It is just possible that they will be heard quite frequently then.

MRS. SAM JONES' ILLNESS.

She Has Been Brought to Her Georgia Home—Still Very Feeble.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Rev. Sam P. Jones, who has been ill, near Albany, New York, for the past few weeks, arrived in Atlanta via the Air Line railroad yesterday, 12:20 p. m., in a special car.

Mrs. Jones took sick at the home of Mr. C. D. Hammond, where she received every attention that kindness could suggest. After the fever subsided Mrs. Jones suffered with nervous prostration and her physician advised that she be carried home. Mr. Hammond is superintendent of the D. and H. railroad, and he put his private car at her disposal. She was placed in the comfortable bed of the elegant state room of his private car, and was accompanied to Cartersville by her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hutt, Mrs. Rogers and Dr. Case, her attending physician.

Mrs. Jones bore the fatigue of the trip better than her physician hoped in her feeble condition. The special car was taken to Cartersville on the 1:40 State road train yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Jones express great gratitude to their friends in New York for the many kindnesses which have been shown them.

The party accompanying Mrs. Jones remained in Cartersville last night, and will spend this afternoon in Atlanta, leaving for the north at 6:40 this p. m.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25c box

GOV. BULLOCK'S JOKE

About Mr. Hayes and the Next Presidency.

HE HAS CHANGED HIS MIND.

An Interview on National Politics—A Defense of the South on the Negro Vote Suppression, Etc.

The New York Graphic and other northern papers have made recent comment on the report that ex-Governor Bullock, of Atlanta, favored the nomination of ex-President Hayes by the republican party next year.

A CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday called his attention to these reports, and asked for his views. He was found busy with the affairs of his cotton mill, but with his usual politeness, laid aside his pen and papers to say:

"Yes, I have read the paragraphs to which you refer. Nearly a year ago I did say in reply to a New York reporter's inquiry, that I then thought ex-President Hayes was the only man the republicans could hope to elect, as against Mr. Cleveland, and gave as my reason that he had retired from an administration almost universally regarded as clean and creditable, without seeking a nomination. That in defiance of a strong element in his party, he had enforced the public measures which were now accepted by the country as liberal and pacific toward the south, and that the moral, religious and temperance elements of the country had great confidence in

MRS. HAYES AND HIMSELF

as custodians of their peculiar isms. In other words, that he was, in my opinion, the strongest man with that undetermined quantity known as the floater vote. I at the same time disclaimed any authority to speak for any political party or organization, or for Hayes.

"One result of that publication at the time was letters from the ex-president to me with thanks for the courtesy of papers which had noticed the matter, and assuring me that his ambition was satisfied, and that he was in no sense a candidate or an aspirant, and I let this fact be known then through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION."

HAS CHANGED HIS MIND.

To the inquiry whether he was of the same opinion still, Governor Bullock replied:

"If you think my views are of sufficient importance on this question to occupy space in your paper, please say for me that since I resigned the office of governor I have not been connected with any party or organization, and therefore speak only for myself. In national politics I have been republican; in state and local politics, independent, and my notions are formed without partisan bias. To your inquiry I will say that I do not now think the nomination of Mr. Hayes it a necessity to the republican party. The recent message of President Cleveland has made a well defined issue, on which I think the republican party can succeed with most any good candidate committed to the protection of American industry, American labor and consequently American prosperity."

To the reporter's querry "how about the bloody shirt, the suppression of the negro vote," etc., he replied: "All that may be sheived as an 'antique.' There was

NO SUPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO VOTE

in the recent elections in Virginia, North Carolinaia or Tennessee, and in the other southern states there was no issue in which the colored voter felt any special concern. There was no 'suppression of the colored vote' in our recent prohibition or city election, nor will there be any such suppression in our state election, when any issue is to be voted upon directly touching the colored man's interests. Those interests are no longer marked by color lines, but are common to the interests of all citizens: and when there is an issue between candidates for congress as to the protection of our manufacturing industries with a repeal of internal taxes or free trade, and this seems to be near at hand—you will hear no more about the 'suppression of the negro vote'—and that, of course, ends the 'bloody shirt.'"

DON'T LIKE THE MESSAGE.

"The policy outlined in the president's message can be defeated, and probably will be, in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, and with an issue so well defined the names of men to head the ticket are not of vital importance."

Girard and the Cask of Nails.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A man who had just set up in the hardware business, and who had been a clerk where the eccentric millionaire Stephen Girard had been in the habit of trading, applied to him for a share of his patronage. Girard bought of him, but when the bill was sent in he found fault and marked down the prices. "Cask of nails," he growled, "which I was offered for so and so. You have charged so and so, and you must take it off." "I cannot do it," said the young merchant. "But you must do it," roared Girard. "I cannot and will not," was the final reply. Girard bolted out, apparently in a rage, but soon after sent a check for the whole bill. The young man began to relent and say to himself: "Perhaps he was offered them at that price, but it is all over now. I am sorry I did not reduce the bill and get it out of him on something else. His trade would have been worth a great deal to me." By and by Girard came again and gave him another order. The young man was very courteous, and said he was almost sorry he did not reduce the former bill. "Reduce a bill!" exclaimed Girard; "had you done it I would never have traded with you again. I merely meant to see if you had cheated me."

A Bug Dug the Grave.

From the Newburyport News.

A party of young people witnessed a very interesting performance in a yard on School street on Friday afternoon. A dead mouse was thrown out into the yard by a party residing in a house, the body falling near a large beetle bug which chanced to be strolling through the grass at the time. The bug seemed to be somewhat surprised at having something come so suddenly upon him, and stopped on his way to investigate. Finding there was no life in the body, the insect at once commenced operations to bury it. It dug a hole near the underpinning of the house, and then walked around to the opposite side of the dead mouse, and putting its head under the inanimate body it worked his body slowly in, and in this manner got the mouse over to the place dug. After getting the body to the hole it found that it was too big to go in, so it commenced to heap dirt on it until it was all covered up. When the work was done it crawled away, seeming perfectly satisfied with its job. Whether the burial was out of sympathy or for further use the party who witessed it could not tell, but be that as it may it was an interesting event.

Texas Grapples with Literature.

From the Paris, Texas News.

Bill Nye advances the idea that an international copyright will "encourage and build up for the New World a literature that will overtop its plug tobacco and be remembered long after its Indian policy and salt-rising bread have sunk into the echoing maw and miost mist of oblivion." This is the idea of all the copyrightists, and is entirely worthy of Mr. Nye. But the fact is there is too much literature, and the men who refrain from writing because they are not encouraged and fostered by a patent on their work ought to be encouraged to refrain altogether. The stuff that is written for money is poor stuff, and a patent literature is worse than no literature. There is not much possibility of improving the system which produced Homer, Shakspeare, Dante, Milton and Goethe, but we recognize the fact that Mr. Nye is entitled to his views on this and every other subject.

Mrs. Cleveland and Actresses.

From a Washington Letter.

Mrs. Cleveland has always shown a partiality for pretty actresses and good actors. She loves to go to the theater to see a good play or a popular star, but it is rare that she sees the theatrical profession at the white house; but now and then she makes an exception. She did this in the case of little Minnie Palmer, for she received the pretty little actress in one of the private parlors of the white house, and had a most pleasant conversation with the popular little favorite. Minnie told Mrs. Cleveland all about her travels abroad, and in her tour around the world, and they both parted mutually delighted.

Annual Election.

At an annual meeting of Atlanta Council No. 160, Royal Arcanum, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following selection was made: J. S. Panchen, regent; N. C. Spence, vice regent; John Berkele, past regent; Rev. J. W. Lee orator; G. S. Prior, secretary; S. Rosenfield, collector; Amos Fox, treasurer; C. E. Robinson, guide; A. E. Shulhafer, warden; Max Franklin, sentry.

SELLING LIQUOR,

And Selling It Without Violating the Law.

FIRST LICENSE ISSUED YESTERDAY.

It Was a Wholesale "Gallon" License to Mr. Joe Thompson—What the Saloons Are Doing—Some Gossip.

The first liquor sold legally under the new order of things was sold yesterday.

It was a consignment of whisky which Mr. Joe Thompson sent to Fort Grant, Arizona, and within thirty days between $400 and $500 will come to Atlanta to take its place.

Mr. Thompson is now doing business under a city wholesale dealer's license, which was issued him yesterday morning.

After his encounter with the county commissioners, Mr. Thompson consulted his attorney, and the result of that conference was a determination on his part to go ahead and do business without the county quart license, which the commissioners valued at $1,600. He accordingly called on Mayor Cooper and applied for a

WHOLESALE DEALER'S LICENSE.

Mayor Cooper declined to issue the license until he could receive the opinion of the city attorney. That official was consulted, and the result was the following opinion:

Hon. J. F. Cooper—Dear Sir: I can conceive of no legal objection to the city now issuing business license to wholesale dealers in liquor—that is to say is to dealers selling not less than by the gallon.

Respectfully,
JOHN B. GOODWIN,
City Attorney.

Armed with this, Mr. Thompson again called on his honor, the mayor, who gave the desired order upon the city clerk. This order was carried to City Clerk Goldsmith, and in response to it the desired license was granted.

The license does not differ from that of wholesale dealers on other lines of goods except in the addition of the words "to sell not less than by the gallon."

THE FORM OF LICENSE

is as follows:

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

No. of License——
$1.70. Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1887.

Received of Joseph Thompson one and 70-100 dollars, and clerk's fee of 50 cents, registration tax as wholesale liquor dealer, to sell not less than a gallon, at No. 21 and 23 Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, from December 9, 1887, to January 1, 1888.

Approved: J. H. GOLLSMITH,
JOHN T. COOPER, City Clerk.
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ATLANTA'S UNIVERSITY.

The Institution Will Lose $8,000 Unless It Acts According to Law.

His excellency, Governor Gordon, has received official notification from Rev. P. H. Mell, chancellor of the University of Georgia, and Professors R. A. Charbonnier and William Rutherford, commissioners under the law, to the effect that they had returned unapproved to the trustees of Atlanta University the plan of expenditure of the conditional appropriation made by the legislature.

Their ground for failing to approve the plan was that it did not comply with the resolutions of September 23d, 1887, "to secure the exclusive use of the fund to colored children only, in accordance with the declared and settled policy of the state on the subject of the co-education of the races."

Under the act of 1874 the appropriation of $8,000 has been drawn, each year, after approval by this commission.

At the last session of the legislature a resolution was passed directing the governor not to draw the warrant for $8,000 in favor of the Atlanta University under the act of 1874, "until such a plan of expenditure as will secure the exclusive use of the same for colored children only, in accordance with the declared and settled policy of the state on the subject of the co-education of the races, has been submitted to and approved by the commission constituted in said act for the supervision of said appropriation."

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday called at the Atlanta University, and found Professor C. W. Francis, acting president of the institution. When questioned upon the subject, Professor Francis said:

"General J. R. Lewis, Colonel A. E. Buck, Rev. G. L. Chaney, C. W. Francis and T. N. Chase, a majority of the executive committee of the board of trustees, adopted a resolution providing that the $8,000 should be used for paying the salaries of teachers and janitors and for the purchase of fuel. In reality the salary of the teachers exhausted the $8,000. This is the same plan as submitted fourteen times prior to this one. The plan said nothing about anything else. It is a difference of opinion as to the construction of the resolution, and we have nothing to say. We have 450 pupils in attendance, the largest number we have ever had. The only white pupils are the children of professors. We cannot refuse admission to them on account of color. We are under obligations to the government for $60,000, and to adopt the plan proposed by the legislature of Georgia might jeopardize our interests. As we have to be prudent and careful, I cannot say what course we will pursue in this matter."

It is safe to say, then, that there will be white children among the students at Atlanta university this year, as in the past. And the $8,000 appropriation will not be forthcoming.

The governor will doubtless decline to issue any warrant for the appropriation until the university fully complies with the requirements of the resolution, and it is hardly probable that the authorities of the institution will do anything more than they have done.

THE DRESS INSPECTION

Of the Gallant Atlanta Rifles at Their Armory Last Night.

The Atlanta Rifles, one of the military companies in which the people of the city take especial pride, entertained a number of guests last evening, and a pleasant entertainment it was.

It was the annual dress inspection of the company. Concordia hall was comfortably filled with brave soldier boys, their less favored citizen friends and many of their fair friends. The gay uniforms of the Gate City Guard, the Governor's Horse Guard, the Atlanta Artillery and of course, of the Rifles, were to be seen on all sides.

The exercises consisted of the dress inspection of the company and an exhibition drill of the drill team. When the Rifles, under the command of Captain Sneed, marched into the room the admiration of the audience was expressed by hearty applause. The Atlanta Rifles band, newly organized, furnished the music for the occasion. The board of inspectos was composed of Captain Jacobs, of the United States army; Captain Milledge, of the Horse Guard, and Captain Anderson, of the Gate City Guard.

After the inspection, the drill team gave an exhibition drill which was really wonderful. The many good points were heartily appreciated by the military men present, and the applause was frequent and hearty.

Dancing was the order of the evening after the drill, and it was quite early, in the morning, when the dancers began to tire. There were present a large number of the best known young society people of the city, and all enjoyed themselves greatly. The pretty little lady who said, "I do wish these annual inspections would come oftener than once a year," voiced the sentiment of all.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL LOWRY.

The Exercises to be Held at the First Presbyterian Church this Morning.

The funeral of the late Colonel W. M. Lowry will take place from the First Presbyterian church at 11 o'clock this morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

The following gentlemen will act as pall bearers: Messrs. T. L. Langston, George B. McGaughey, Thomas M. Clarke, Henry W. Grady, Hugh T. Inman, Thomas H. Williams, Paul Romare, J. G. Oglesby, George W. Parrott, R. M. Farrar, W. W. Boyd, J. W. English.

Messrs. William Markham, T. G. Healey, J. H. Mecaslin, J. R. Wylie, S. B. Hoyt, Henry Banks, S. M. Inman, W. A. Moore, W. A. Powell, W. P. Inman, J. W. Rucker, S. W. Inman, Campbell Wallace, H. T. Phillips, C. Harmson, Hon. David Mayer, Dr. J. G. Earnest, Judge W. T. Newman, and Judge John Erskine will act as escort. The pallbearers and escort are requested to meet at the Kimball house this morning at 10:30.

Colonel Lowry had two brothers and a sister who are still living, all at a ripe old age. Mr. John M. Lowry lives on the old family homestead in Washington county, Virginia; Mr. James M. Lowry lives at Cleveland, Tennessee; and Mrs. Dorcas Keller also lives near the old homestead in Virginia.

The Lawry bank will be closed until noon to-day. After 12 o'clock the bank will be open for the accommodation of clients.

AT THE THEATER.

Miss Jeffreys Lewis Scores Another Pronounced Success—Today's Programme.

Old theater-goers, men and women whose knowledge of things dramatic and keen ability to separate the good from the common-place, make them thoroughly competent critics, pronounce Miss Jeffreys Lewis without an equal.

She is a wonderful actress. No woman on the stage today can compare with her in portraying such characters as Stephanie de Mohrivart, Geraldine Calthorpe and the like. She seems to live and move and have her being in the same atmosphere with the women she represents. Every word, every action, every movement of every muscle is in thorough keeping with the character she portrays. It is the perfection of the art.

"In "La Belle Russe," Miss Lewis and her company were seen at their best. Miss Lewis as Geraldine Calthorpe is——well, Geraldine Calthorpe. Her audience last night was not large, but those who were present were given a treat for which it would pay a person to brave any kind of a storm. Every body who was there enjoyed every feature of the great actress's work. Her company, too, was seen to much greater advantage than on the evening before. Mr. Harry Mainhall, as Captain Broad, was particularly good. Mr. Mestoyer and Mr. Paul were also good, as were, in fact, all the members of the company.

At the matinee, today, "Clothilde" will be produced. In this, as in every thing else, Miss Lewis is superb. Tonight, she will give "A Desperate Game." In this, Miss Lewis assumes the character of a French ballet dancer. She deserves large audiences.

PERSONAL.

HARRY LYNAN, ticket broker, 30 Wall street, buys and sells railroad tickets. d3m

DR. EARNEST has moved his office to his residence, corner Houston and Ivy streets. Telephone 1068. dec4-1w

THE many friends of Rev. W. P. Harrison will be pleased to know that he will fill the pulpit of Dr. H. C. Morrison, tomorrow, Sunday, morning and evening.

MR. E. P. BLACK is considerably better, his rheumatism having pretty well left him.

MR. JAMES C. HINES, of Washington, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hines was formerly a prominent member of the Georgia legislature, but is now a lawyer at the national capital.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A TEACHER ROUTED.

Tribulations of Prof. Kennebrew of the Ivy Street School.

HE HAS RESIGNED AND GONE AWAY.

A Pedagogue of the Old School Who Believes in Flogging the Boys—The Scholars Object to This.

Professor E. C. Kennebrew, the principal of the Ivy street school, who has for some time been in charge of the eighth grade, will no longer teach the young idea how to shoot. He has relinquished his position, having had his fill of the boys of the gate city. He thinks they are the hardest crowd of urchins on earth.

Yesterday there was a lively time in the school. The professor is a strict disciplinarian and believes in the old-time flogging. He is a teacher of the old school. But his methods have not been very popular with the boys of his school. They didn't like him, and he was not passionately fond of them. The attendance gradually diminished until there were not more than a dozen in his class.

Yesterday matters came to a head.

The teacher and his scholars engaged in a combat, which was fun for the boys but disaster to him. He emerged from the melee badly worsted. Various versions of the difficulty are given. Professor Kennebrew could not be found, so it is impossible to publish this morning a statement from him.

Some of the pupils who were there and had a hand in the affair tell the following tale:

One of the boys, in a mischievous mood, placed a small piece of India rubber on the hot stove. The odor soon became excessively disagreeable, and some of the pupils complained to the teacher. He paid little attention to the complaint, and the fumes becoming more sickening several of the scholars raised a window so that some fresh air could come in. The teacher made them shut the window, when several of them rushed out the room. In a few minutes the others followed. The pedagogue with a stout switch in hand, rushed out after them. Young Goldsmith, son of Dr. Goldsmith, was the first boy the irate teacher encountered. He collared him and began whipping him. Then he saw another pupil near at hand, and he left young Goldsmith and made an attack upon the other.

The boys say this is the way the trouble started. They deny that they used sticks or stones and claim that they only acted in self defense. While in the act of thrashing one of the larger boys the school teacher,s feet slipped out and he fell to the ground and the boy fell on top of him. As soon as he recovered from the first round he retreated into the building and remained there about half an hour. Then he went out into the street and seeing several of the boys feared they were going to resume hostilities and he took to his heels and ran as fast as he could until he reached Mr. Pause's house. Placing his hands upon the fence he vaulted over and took refuge in the yard.

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT SLATON SAYS.

Late last night a representative of THE CONSTITUTION called upon Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta at his residence on Jones street.

"It is cruel to rouse you up from a sound sleep major," observed THE CONSTITUTION man, "but business before pleasure always."

"It always affords me pleasure night or day, to serve THE CONSTITUTION. How can I serve you tonight?"

"Do you know anything about the occurrance today at the Ivy street school?" queried the reporter.

"Well," observed Major Slaton, "I know that Mr. Kennebrew, the principal, came over to see me this afternoon. He stated that some of the boys in the grade over which he presided were refractory, and that he punished one, but failed to secure order. He then dismissed the class, locked the door, and as he was leaving, some of the boys attempted to stone him, but did not do it."

"What will Professor Kennebrew do in the matter? Will he continue in charge of the grade and school?" asked he of THE CONSTITUTION.

"Professor Kennebrew," remarked Major Slaton, "at my suggestion, tendered his resignation, and I have called a meeting of the board of education for Saturday afternoon to act on the matter."

The reporter bowed his thanks, and the major retired to pleasant dreams.

It is rumored that Professor Kennebrew has left Atlanta.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Mr. Hunter P. Cooper and Miss Henrietta Tucker Married.

Dr. Hunter P. Cooper and Miss Henrietta Tucker were married at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Dr. Tucker, at 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

The wedding was a quiet one, only a few relatives being present. Rev. Dr. Tucker performed the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have gone to New Orleans for a visit.

The bride is one of Atlanta's most charming and most highly accomplished ladies. Dr. Cooper is one of the most prominent young physicians of Georgia. Very many friends join in congratulations.

SCIENCE AGAINST STRENGTH.

Muhler, the Champion Wrestler of the World, to Give an Entertainment.

An event of great interest to the sporting fraternity, as well as to all others who are fond of witnessing trials of manly strength and dexterity, will be the exhibition of the world-famed wrestler, Muhler. It will occur next Monday night at Concordia hall.

Muhler will meet two powerful athletes, who are reputed to be excellent wrestlers.

The exhibition will be one well worth seeing, and doubtless the hall will be crowded.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Major Bruffey No Better.

Early yesterday morning, the physicians attending Major J. N. Bruffey, thought that he rallied a good deal, and they were hopeful of a change for the better. There was scarcely any change during the day, and it is feared that he cannot live long. Other members of his family reached Atlanta last night.

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS with a Stubborn Cough, when a safe and certain remedy can be had in Dr. Sayne's Expectorant.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

It seems to be a hard year on bucket shops The firm of McCampbell & Co., which was to have opened at the Phelan old stand has gone under. On the wrong side of the market.

The rain continues with indications of clear weather. The water courses are full and a freshet is apprehended. The temperature continues warm, however, and the cold wave which was predicted has not come.

The Atlanta Chess and Checker club has gone into winter quarters. Its apartments in the Centenial building are comfortably equipped. Every afternoon from four to seven o'clock the players are present in full force. Yesterday the club had a pleasant visit from Colonel Thomas P. Stovall, of London, and Hon. Charlie D. Fletcher, of New York.

A house and contents belonging to Mr. R. H. Knox, who lives about two miles from the Chattahoochee river, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $2,000, insured for $500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A negro whom Mr. Knox discharged from his service made threats and is suspected.

Last week a Macon firm consigned three kegs of wine to Simons and Drummond, of this city, but they failed to come to hand. The car was robbed between Macon and Atlanta. Joe Jordan, colored, tried to sell two kegs of wine in Griffin, but the police was so close on him thas he left and the wine was captured. It is supposed to be two of the kegs of stolen wine.

The Willing Workers of the Hunter street Christian church, had a pleasant meeting last night at the residence of Colonel Albert Howell. Owing to bad weather the attendance was small, but those present enjoyed the pleasant programme and were glad they braved the elements. Next meeting will be held at the residence of Rev. T. M. Harris, on Capitol avenue.

A curious accident happened to a freight train on the Richmond and Danville Air Line railroad, night before last. The train left Longview for Atlanta about 9 o'clock. In some way the train divided in two sections. A tramp had been stealing a ride. He was from North Carolina and his name was Leroy Prince. He was caught between the cars and horribly mashed. He died in about three hours and his body was forwarded to his home in Taylorsville, N. C. The train was in charge of Conductor Fal's and Engineer Will Gaines, neither of whom is in the slightest degree responsible for the accident.

POLICE PICKINGS.

What Occurred at the Stationhouse Yesterday and Last Night.

The police have not been handling any sensational cases lately; in fact, there has been about the stationhouse a dearth of sensations during the past week. At roll call last night it was found that during the evening several drunken men had been taken in, and a few cases of disorderly conduct had been booked. With the exception of these, there were not many noteworthy happenings in police circles.

Back to Florida.

Yesterday morning Colonel Parot, the attorney of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad, and Sheriff Black, of Jacksonville, came to Atlanta to secure the two men charged with selling stolen tickets. They called upon Governor Gordon and showed him their papers from the governor of Florida. Thereupon the following order was issued:

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., December 9, 1887.—Upon the requisition of the governor of Florida, executive warrants were this day issued for the arrest of M. J. De Medici and Ford S. Perkins, each charged with larceny; and Christian Black was appointed agent to convey them to said state of Florida, having jurisdiction of their crme.

By the Governor: J. B. GORDON,
J. W. WARREN, S. E. D. Governor.

Early in the day the officers went to the stationhouse to take a look at the prisoners. They had a long talk with them, but the nature of their conversation they declined to disclose. They say that both Perkins and De Medici are charged with crimes in Florida and that both are regarded as "bad men."

Yesterday afternoon the prisoners were taken from the station house, and they left Atlanta for Jacksonville, in the custody of Sheriff Black and Colonel Parot. Shortly before their departure a reporter asked them if they desired to make any statement. Perkins made no answer, but De Medicis said: "I am glad to get back home. I am not afraid to go back, for I know I will be able to establish my innocence." As he said this, the officers winked at each other.

Escaped Convicts.

Colonel Turner came over from Macon last night in charge of seven convicts, bound for the Dade coal mines. Among them were two negroes who were handcuffed, and who occupied the same seat. One of these was Charles Low, sentenced to serve ten years, and the other was Elmore Jackson, sentenced to serve twenty years. Both are hardened criminals and are regarded as desperate fellows. Being handcuffed, it was not thought they would attempt to escape. They whispered as the train came toward Atlanta. They must have planned an escape, for when the train reached the Peters street crossing, as if by some preconcerted agreement, they slipped off their handcuffs and jumped off the train. The thing was done so quickly that before Colonel Turner could realize what was taking place the convicts had escaped. They left their iron bracelets on the floor of the car. It was found upon close examination that the handcuffs were out of order. But how the negroes slipped them off so easily is not explained. By the time the train was stopped the fugitives must have been half a mile away. Colonel Turner came immediately to the stationhouse in company with the other five convicts and he had them locked up. Then he told the officers of the daring escape of Low and Jackson. Officers started out in search of the criminals, but up to a late hour nothing had been heard of them. Among the other convicts brought from Macon is a white man who was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary.

An Abandoned Woman.

An example of woman's depravity, almost unmatched in police chronicles, was brought to light a few days ago. A white woman living near the school house on Marietta street has a bright little girl about nine years of age. This woman has made a practice for some weeks of enticing men into her house, and then making vile offers regarding the little girl. The child not yet in her teens, is already a woman in sin and experience. A policeman had his attention drawn to the woman and her child, and he began investigating the case. He found that all he had been told was true. On the complaint of some of the neighbors he arrested the woman and her daughter and carried them to the stationhouse. It was not decided exactly on what charge they would be held. While the stationhouse keeper was busy booking some other cases they slipped out into the street and escaped. Last night they were about to board the train for Birmingham when they were pounced upon by an officer and taken to the stationhouse, where they are detained behind the bars.

The Wrong Sort of Medicine.

Yesterday morning Officer John Thompson arrested a young negro man named Hightower, who was suspected of having stolen forty dollars. When arrested he was found in his father's house, and the dead body of the old man was laid out in the room. Hightower was given some money by his mother, and was told to go out and buy medicine. Instead of purchasing the medicine he procured a bottle of whisky and got drunk. The charge against him was found to be untrue, but he was put in a cell to sober up, and he will be released this morning.

The Pugilists.

A case was made against Mr. Humphries Castleman and Mr. Henry C. Stockdell, the gentlemen who had a fisticuff yesterday morning, at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. The charges against them is disorderly conduct. They were before Recorder Anderson and he decided to continue the case until this morning. Four or five witnesses have been summoned.

A Leg Crushed.

As incoming Richmond and Danville train No. 52 was near the shops of the road last night, the flagman, Ben Johnson, was run over and had his leg so badly crushed that it is thought amputation will be necessary. At 2 o'clock Dr. Nicolson was summoned to attend the wounded man.

State School Commissioner Orr.

For several days past the Hon. Gustavus J. Orr, state school commissioner, has been in an unconscious condition, the result of congestion of the brain. Professor Orr is a man of natturally strong constitution but for the last year, his health has been failing, and especially since the session of the Normal institute has it rapidly declined. All that tender hands and loving hearts can do, has been done to restore him to wonted health. Dr. R. S. Todd has been unremitting in his attention. His death seem to be a matter of but a few hours at most.

The unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

NOTICE.

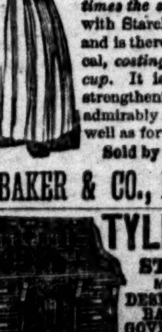
WILL BE SOLD AT THE STATIONHOUSE, AT 12 o'clock m. Monday, December 12, 1887, unless sooner claimed by owner, two large dark colored cows, with calf, now in pound.

dec10-3t A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

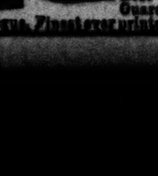
Breakfast Cocoa.



Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



TYLER DESK CO

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE DESKS, BANK COUNTERS BANK, COURT HOUSE, GOVERNMENT WORK and FINE OFFICE FITTINGS. Best Work and Lowest Prices Guaranteed. 100 page Illust'd Catalogue, Finest ever printed, sent free. Postage 7c.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Georgia.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial, Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. 5 vials by mail for $1.00. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

18 CENTS

Per bushel ($12.00 per ton) paid for good

COTTONSEED

Delivered in car load lots at

Southern Cotton Oil Co. Mills

—AT—

SAVANNAH, GA.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Price subject to change unless notified of acceptance for certain quantity to be shipped at a future date. Address nearest mills as above.

july 3 d & w 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thurs., Fri. & Sat., Dec. 8, 9, 10. } Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m.

The Greatest Living Actress in her line of Characters

JEFFREYS LEWIS

—In a Grand Repertoire and—

4-GREAT IMPERSONATIONS-4

Friday Night } La BELLE RUSSE

Saturday Matinee. } CLOTHILDE

Saturday Night. } A DESPERATE GAME

PRICES: $1, 50 cents and 25 cents. Reserved Seats at Miller's. dec4,6,7,8,9,10

MONDAY and TUESDAY December 12 and 13. | SPECIAL TUESDAY Matinee at 2 p. m.

RICE'S BEAUTIFUL

EVANGELINE!

AS PLAYED

In New York City......369 Times.
In Chicago......160 Times.
In Boston......61 Times.

40—GREAT CAST OF FORTY ARTISTS—40

Beautiful costumes — wonderful effects! The Grand Amazon March! The Lone Fisherman! The Dancing Heifer! The Magestic Catherine! The Diamond Field and many other features, including a new musical score of 38 members.

Prices—$1.00, 50 cents and 25 cents. Reserved seats at Miller's.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector's Office, District of Georgia.

ATLANTA, December, 9, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE FOLlowing seizures made by me for violations of the United States Internal Revenue laws:

About 8 gallons corn whisky, seized November 5th, 1887, in Coweta county, as the property of Paul Wilkinson.

One copper still, seized November 9th, 1887, in Pike county, as the property of Wm. Seagraves.

One copper still, seized November 18th, 1887, in Paulding county, as the property of John and Sam Cole.

3 gallons whisky, seized November 19th, 1887, in Lumpkin county, as the property of Cobb Grindle and Perry Swain.

One copper still, seized November 26th, 1887, in —— county, as the property of Jos. S. Fraser.

5 packages apple brandy, containing about 108 gallons, seized November 25, 1887, as the property of Milton Moore, in White county.

One copper still, cap and worm, 1 gallon whisky, one mare and wagon, seized November 28th, 1887, in Habersham county, as the property of John H. Hayes.

One keg, seized November 21, 1887, in Fulton county, as the property of Jas. D. Collins.

One copper still, seized December 7th, 1887, in Monroe county, as the property of Frank Goings.

One 10-gallon package, containing about 7 gallons, seized December 3, 1887, as the property of Sim A. Fitz, county unknown.

One copper still, cap and worm, seized December 8, 1887, in —— county, as the property of John Murray.

One still, cap and worm, seized December 8, 1887, in Franklin county, as the property of Robert Shack. THOMAS C. CRANKSHAW, Jr.,

de 19-dtf Collector.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector's Office, District of Georgia.

ATLANTA, December 10, 1887.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1887, I will sell at customhouse, in Atlanta, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, seized for a violation of the internal revenue laws, to-wit:

27 copper stills,
17 caps.
19 worms.
121 gallons corn whisky, more or less.
22 gallons rum, more or less.
37 gallons apple brandy, more or less.

All of the above described property having been duly advertised for thirty days and no claims filed or bonds given, as required by law; the same will be sold and the net proceeds deposited to the credit of the secretary of the treasury.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, JR., Collector.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ART GOODS, ETC.

Diamonds properly bought are as good an investment as a United States bond or any other security, and a good stone will always bring its value unless a fancy price has been paid for it. We will refund the price of any Diamond bought of us, within 12 months from date of sale, if the purchaser is not satisfied with his bargain, deducting only 10 per cent from our price in order to cover the expense of handling and interest connected with carrying stock. We desire to be understood upon this subject, stating more distinctly: If our customer pays us $100.00 for a stone, we are willing to take the article back within 12 months, paying $90.00 cash for it. The prices at which we are offering Diamond stock now are lower than ever quoted in this market before. We have every facility for securing the finest goods at the very lowest prices that prevail, and give our customers the benefit of every advantage that we possess. We sell only the finest quality of goods and guarantee the low prices by our offer to refund.

Any one contemplating the purchase of Diamonds will find it to their interest to see our stock before buying.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,

47 Whitehall Street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville....7 20 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis...1 05 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis....3 2- p m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis....7 40 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville...6 45 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville....7 05 pm
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville....10 10 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville....6 40 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points.... 6 00 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York....10 20 p m
No. 12—From Hawkinsville and Macon....11 40 a m	No. 11—for Macon and Hawkinsville...5 00 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*....7 15 a m	To Savannah*....6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†..8 15 a m	To Macon*....10 00 p m
" Bar'sville†..9 50 a m	To Hapeville†....12 01 p m
" Macon*....1 15 p m	To Macon*....2 30 p m
" Hapeville†..1 40 p m	To Barnesville†...3 00 p m
" Sav'h*....5 40 p m	To Barnesville†...5 00 p m
" Macon*....10 35 p m	To Savannah*....7 15 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*....9 50 p m	To Chattanooga*.7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*....6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*.1 40 p m
" Marietta....8 35 a m	To Rome....3 45 p m
" Rome....11 05 a m	To Marietta....4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*....1 46 p m	To Chattanooga*.5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*....6 48 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..6 13 a m	To Montgomery*.1 15 p m
" West P't*...10 10 a m	To West Point*..4 55 p m
" Montg'ry*..1 57 p m	To Montgom'ry*.11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*...6 30 a m	To Augusta*....8 00 a m
" Covington*.7 55 a m	To Decatur....9 00 a m
" Decatur....10 15 a m	To Clarkston....12 10 p m
" Augusta*....1 00 p m	To Augusta*....2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington....6 15 p m
" Augusta*....5 45 p m	To Augusta*....9 00 p m
" Decatur....4 55 p m	To Decatur....4 00 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula....8 25 am	*To Charlotte....7 40 pm
*From Charlotte..12 20 pm	*To Lula....4 30 pm
*From Charlotte..9 40 pm	*To Charlotte....6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville..6 15 a m	*To Birming'm*...1 25 pm
*From Tallapoosa..8 50 a m	To Tallapoosa....5 00 pm
*From Birm'g'm..5 45 p m	*To Starkville....10 00 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GA.,

COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS

Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is repectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

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In all classes securities. No. 8 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

JOSEPH A. HALL,

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STOCKS AND BONDS

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THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Undivided Profits, $375,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

FOR SALE.

Gate City Bank Stock,
Merchants Bank Stock,
Capital City Bank Stock.
TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Bond and Stock Broker,

24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE.

Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold.

JAMES' BANK. CAPITAL $100,000. ALLOWS interest payable on demand from 4 to 6 per cent per annum. Loans money, buys and sell exchange. New customers solicited. John H. & A. L. James. 3mos

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN

IMPORTER OF

Wraps and Costumes.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

LUMBER!

LONG LEAF

YELLOW PINE

FLOORING, CEILING,

WEATHERBOARDING,

SHINGLES

LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC.

HUDSON & DOBBS,

Cor. Hunter St. & Central R. R.

TELEPHONE 1040.

Round Trip Tickets

—TO—

CALIFORNIA!

W. AND A. R. R. CO. WILL SELL EXCURSION Tickets to California at ——, good to return within six months. R. D. MANN & CO., Agts, tue sat No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta

Queen & Crescent Route.

QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to

CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.

Short Line to TEXAS via. Shreveport.

S. R. JOHNSTON, General Agent,
W. E. REYNOLDS, Traveling Passenger Agent
Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, December 9, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 20 year	105	107½	Ga. 6s, 1922	113	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	102	103	Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	—	C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—	A. & C. 1st	117	—
S. C. Brown	105	—	A. & C. inc	101	—
Savannah 5s	103	105	W. of A. 1st	102	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	—	do. 2d	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	110	112	Ga. Pac. 1st	107	109
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120½	—	Ga. Pac. 2d	45	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	115	—	Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	107½	110
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	110	—	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	105	Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	92	94
Atlanta 5s	105½	107	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 4½s	102	103	Georgia	195	—
Augusta 7s	113	—	At. & Char	80	—
Macon 6s	112	114	Southwest'n	126	—
Columbus 5s	98	—	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	122	—
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	100	102
Merch'ts B'k	140	—	Aug. & Sav	125	130
B'k State Ga	140	—	A. & W. Pt	109	111
Gate City Nat	140	—	do. deb	102	104
RAILROAD BONDS.			C., C. & A.	25	35
Ga. 6s, 1897	107	—			
Ga. 6s, 1910	111	—			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The stock market today was very dull except for few specialties. The street was treated to a number of rumors more or less vague of a conflicting character, but none of them had much effect in the present narrowness of speculation. The most conspicuous weak spots were New England, Fort Worth and Denver, and Richmond Terminal—dealings in the latter again occupying most attention. The losses, however, except in Terminal preferred, were mostly regained late in the day, and speculation in the stock is an enigma to the street, which finds it impossible to trace purchases and sales to any party or individual. The Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific and Manhattan were notably strong, foreigners buying first named freely on a rumor that the Canadian government would take the road and pay 3 per cent upon the stock, and the belief that a favorable settlement will be made with the government. The opening was made at advances over yesterday's final figures, of from one-eighth to seven-eighth per cent, but the pressure brought to bear forced prices off in early trading. A reaction soon followed, however, and the market was brought back to the neighborhood of the opening prices. Then it became extremely dull, but remained firm until afternoon, when the Richmond Terminal stocks showed a weakness. The effect upon the general list was of no importance, however, and prices were firm throughout most of the afternoon, though trading was devoid of feature. The close was dull, but firm, with most of stocks at or near the best prices reached. The general list is, with but few exceptions, higher tonight, though the only important gains are, Canadian Pacific, 2⅛; Manhattan, 1¾, and Union Pacific, 1⅜, while the Richmond Terminal and West Point preferred lost 2¾ and Fort Worth 2¼.

Exchange quiet and steady at 482@4.86. Money easy at 4@5, closing offered at 3. Subtreasury balances: Coin 130,713,000; currency, $10,437,000. Governments dull but steady to firm; 4s 125¼; 4½s 107⅛. State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	105	N. O. Pac. 1st	74
do. Class B 5s	107	N. Y. Central	108½
Ga. 7s mortgage	104	Norfolk & W'n pre	41⅝
N. C. 6s	118	Northern Pacific	22⅝
do. 4s	95	do. preferred	46⅝
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	36¾
Tenn. settlement 6s	72	Reading	67⅜
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	5
Virginia consols	42	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	3	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	23¼
Chicago & N. W.	107	Rock Island	110¾
do. preferred	139½	St. Paul	75¼
Del. & Lack	129	do. preferred	111½
Erie	29	Texas Pacific	25
East Tenn., new	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½
Lake Shore	94¼	Union Pacific	57
L. & N.	61¾	N. J. Central	75¼
Memphis & Char	50	Missouri Pacific	89⅜
Mobile & Ohio	10	Western Union	78⅛
N. & C.	76½	Cotton oil trust cert.	30

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 9, 1887.

Net receipts for the week ending today 248,262 bales, against 249,118 bales last week, and against 227,690 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 152,841 bales, against 191,924 bales for the corresponding week last year; stock 941,095 bales, against 997,304 bales for the same time last year.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
December	10.32@10.34	10.35@10.36
Janaury	10.41@....	10.43@....
February	10.50@....	10.52@10.53
March	10.58@....	10.61@10.62
April	10.65@....	10.68@10.69
May	10.74@....	10.76@....
June	10.79@....	10.82@10.83
July	10.81@....	10.88@10.89
August	10.89@....	10.91@10.92

Closed barely steady; sales 82,200 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 9 9-16c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	87
Air-line Railroad	49
Georgia Railroad	66
Central Railroad	57
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	145
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	176
Georgia Pacific Railroad	15
Total	595
Receipts previously	84,522
Total	85,117
Stock September 1	81
Grand total	85,198
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipped today	75
Shipped previously	63,681
Taken by local spinners	1,380
Total	65,136
Stock on hand	20,062

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	595
Same time last year	564
Showing an increase of	31
Receipts for the week	4,924
Same week last year	3,447
Showing a decrease of	1,477
Receipts since September 1	85,117
Same time last year	98,811
Showing a decrease of	13,694

NEW YORK, December 9—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	248,262
Same time last year	227,690
Showing an increase	20,572
Total receipts	3,383,697
Same time last year	2,893,000
Showing an increase	490,697
Exports for the week	152,841
Same time last year	191,924
Showing a decrease	39,083
Total exports to date	2,026,274
Same time last year	1,627,004
Showing an increase	399,270
Stock at all United States ports	951,001
Same time last year	997,304
Showing a decrease	46,303
Stock at interior towns	262,135
Same time last year	220,700
Showing an increase	41,435
Stock at Liverpool	582,000
Same time last year	524,000
Showing an increase	58,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	235,000
Same time last year	251,000
Showing a decrease	16,000

NEW YORK, December 9—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1886:

Galveston	489,407
New Orleans	984,130
Mobile	126,631
Savannah	626,106
Charleston	299,018
Wilmington	134,530
Norfolk	301,434
Baltimore	7,469
New York	8,787
Boston	34,873
Newport News	48,814
Philadelphia	9,633
West Point	252,035
Brunswick	40,741
Port Royal	9,297
Pensacola	11,292
Total	3,383,697

NEW YORK, December 9—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: It has been only a moderately active market for contracts, with at first a slight inclination to ease off, but on the whole the undertone proved pretty steady, and the early loss was recovered. Port receipts have been reasonably full, and the interior movement was not as light as had been anticipated, but, notwithstanding some decline in public cable quotations, private accounts had a more cheerful tone and prevented pressure to realize. Indeed, an absence of selling orders was a noticeable feature throughout, and it did not require much effort to hold positions. At the close rates differed only slightly from last evening, but were barely steady.

NEW YORK, December 9—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: Neither bulls nor bears have made any attempt to influence prices today, and, lacking leaders, the market has been exceedingly dull. Fluctuations were slight, the opening, owing to the decline in Liverpool, being about three points below the close, and from this there was an advance to last night's prices. This steadiness showed the timidity of the local short interest, which was too nervous to make any attempt to depress prices. The decline in the afternoon was due largely to the apathy of the traders and a slightly increased desire to sell. Interior receipts show a falling off in the southwest, but the movement is large, and no decrease of consequence can yet be noted. Predictions of a much lesser movement are freely made, and will probably soon be verified, as the excess of receipts to date must begin to be absorbed. The continued large port receipts act as a depressing influence upon the bulls and prevent outside buying. When they lessen it is thought more courage will be shown in making purchases. A telegram from Milledgeville, Georgia, reads: "We look for a large decrease in receipts after tomorrow; interior about exhausted." The recent alarmist reports of the possibility of war abroad are attributed in Paris to Berlin financiers, engineering for a decline in Russian securities, and a desire on the part of Bismarck to obtain further military credit.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 9—12:15 p. m.—Cotton dull and in buyers favor; middling uplands 5 9-16; middling Oreans 5⅝; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,000; American 4,900; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 32-64; December and January delivery 5 32-64; January and February delivery 5 33-64, 5 32-64; February and March delivery 5 34-64, 5 33-64; March and April delivery 5 36-64, 5 35-64; April and May delivery 5 37-64; May and June delivery 5 39-64; June and July delivery 5 42-64, 5 44-64; futures opened dull.

Weekly—Sales 63,000; American 41,000; speculation 3,700; export 2,500; actual export 7,000; import 103,000; American 74,000; stock 583,000; American 392,000; afloat 253,000; American 235,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 9—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American, 6,300 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 32-64, value; December and January delivery 5 32-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 32-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 34-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 35-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 37-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 39-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 41-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 43-64, buyers; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 9—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 32-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 32-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 33-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 34-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 36-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 38-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 40-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 42-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 44-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, December 9—Cotton dull; sales 34 bales; middling uplands 10⅛; middling Orleans 10⅜; net receipts 197; gross 3,671; consolidated net receipts 41,591; exports to Great Britain 9,229; to France 7,775; to continent 7,407; stock —.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,672; gross 56,489; exports to Great Britain 8,335; to France 1,374; to continent 11,358; sales 461.

GALVESTON, December 9—Cotton dull; middling 9¾; net receipts 3,103 bales; gross 3,103; sales none; stock 132,307.

Weekly—Net receipts 27,470; gross 28,393; sales 2,312; exports to Great Britain 3,271; to continent 1,200; coastwise 12,103.

NORFOLK, December 9—Cotton steady; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 3,971 bales; gross 3,971; stock 46,909; sales —.

Weekly—Net receipts 25,283; gross 25,283; sales 6,642; exports to Great Britain 22,838; coastwise 11,151.

BALTIMORE, December 9—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10⅜; net receipts 593 bales; gross 1,442; sales none; stock 19,605; sales to spinners —.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,231; gross 7,594; sales 880; to spinners 550; exports to Great Britain 2,150; to France 1,195; to continent 1,818; coastwise 1,700.

BOSTON, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts 451 bales; gross 3,971; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,688; gross 21,006; sales none; exports to Great Britain 9,943.

WILMINGTON, December 9—Cotton dull; middling 9⅞; net receipts 1,129 bales; gross 1,129; sales none; stock 2,880.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,318; gross 7,318; sales none; exports coastwise 3,254.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts 186 bales; gross 186; sales none; stock 15,335.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,572; gross 3,106; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,141.

SAVANNAH, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 4,907 bales; gross 4,907; sales 1,200; stock 147,157.

Weekly—Net receipts 33,983; gross 34,310; sales 4,150; exports to Great Britain 9,679; to continent 5,050; coastwise 15,213.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9—Cotton steady; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 10,176 bales; gross 10,563; sales 9,700; stock 349,436.

Weekly—Net receipts 88,585; gross 91,832; sales 21,000; exports to Great Britain 30,562; to France 12,855; to continent 8,271; coastwise 6,528.

MOBILE, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 771 bales; gross 806; sales 500; stock 84,244.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,253; gross 9,696; sales 4,200; exports coastwise 5,472.

MEMPHIS, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 2,360 bales; shipments 4,763; sales 4,400; stock 172,702.

Weekly—Net receipts 29,572; shipments 25,893; sales 14,400; to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 2,119 bales; shipments —; sales 817.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,904; shipments 7,038; sales 5,193; stock 32,238.

CHARLESTON, December 9—Cotton at a stand; middling 9⅝; net receipts 2,288 bales; gross 2,288; sales none; stock 52,844.

Weekly—Net receipts 19,671; gross 19,071; sales 1,600; exports to Great Britain 4,881; to continent 6,123; coastwise 5,829.

MONTGOMERY, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛ net receipts of the week 5,316 bales; shipments 5,108; stock of 1886, 13,340; 1887, 15,420; sales 5,108.

MACON, December 9—Cotton steady; middling 9⅛; net receipts of the week 1,731 bales; sales 2,287; stock of 1886, 6,149; 1887, 6,087; shipments 2,058.

COLUMBUS, December 9—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts of the week 3,313 bales; shipments 1,202; sales 1,419; to spinners —; stock 13,358.

NASHVILLE, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9 9-16; net receipts of the week 3,303 bales; shipments 2,123; sales 1,019; to spinners 76; stock of 1886, 7,211; 1887, 10,826.

SELMA, December 9—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts of the week 4,069 bales; shipments 3,910; stock 10,495.

ROME, December 9—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts for the week 4,417 bales; shipments 3,845; stock 9,500.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 9.—On 'change today May wheat opened at 84⅝c against last night's close at 84¾c on reports of heavy rains in the southwest. Corn opened at ⅛c lower, at 54¼ for May. It showed strength. Brokers in provisions were bearish; January pork opened at 14.45. The excitement of the past two weeks has died out of the pit. May sold firm at 84⅝ down to 84⅜ and back to a firmer price. Only once during the morning did it go below that figure and that was when the local firms dumped 500,000 bushels on the market. This was gobbled up immediately and the price advanced to 85⅞c and held firm at that. During the morning it held firm around 54¼, but heavy buying by local operators put it up to 55c after this. When corn advanced it took the provision market with it.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
December	76⅝	77⅜	77⅛
May	84⅝	85⅞	85⅞
CORN—			
December	49	49⅛	49¼
May	54¼	55	54⅞
OATS—			
January	30¼	30⅝	30⅝
May	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜
PORK—			
January	14 50	14 70	14 65
May	15 00	15 30	15 22½
LARD—			
December	7 15	7 22½	7 22½
May	7 67½	7 75	7 70
SHORT RIBS—			
January	7 40	7 40	7 50
March	7 62½	7 75	7 70

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 9, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 9—Flour—Best patent $5.50 extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.50; extra family $4.25 @$4.05; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.50. Wheat — New Tennessee 95@97c; new Georgia 85. Bran—Large sacks $1.15; small 1.15. Corn Meal — Plain 68c; bolted 68c. Pea Meal — $1.00@$1.10. Grits—$4.15. Corn—Choice white 67c; No. 2 white Tennessee 66c; No. 2 mixed 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 45@47c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, December 9—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $3.25@$4.00; good to choice $4.10 @$5.00. Wheat, options opened heavy but later became stronger, closing steady at a trifle under the top; spot firm but quiet; No. 2 red December 90⅛; January 90⅝@91⅛; May 94⅛@95⅛. Corn opened ⅛ @⅛c lower but closed steady with the decline recovered and less doing; No. 2 December 62¾; May 62¾ @63⅛. Oats a shade higher but quiet: mixed western 38@39½; No. 2 December 38¼@38⅜; January 38⅛@38½; May 39¾@39⅞. Hops quiet and about steady: state 14@21; California 7@18.

BALTIMORE, December 9—Flour steady and dull; Howard street and western superfine $2.37@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.60; family $3.95@$4.35; city mills superfine $2.37@$2.60; extra $3.00@$3.62; Rio brands $4.50@$4.75. Wheat, southern steady and firm; western easier, closing quiet; southern red 90@92; amber 92@93; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 84½@85. Corn, southern firm with demand active; white 56@57; yellow 55@57.

ST. LOUIS, December 9—Flour unchanged. Wheat; No. 2 red fall cash 81½@82; December 81¼@81½; May 85½@86¼. Corn, No. 2 mixed cash 49¼; December 48¼; May 50¼@50⅜. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed cash 30¼; May 32⅝.

CHICAGO, December 9—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 77¼@77⅝; No. 3 do. 69¾ bid; No. 2 red 78¼. No. 2 corn 49¼. No. 2 oats 30¼@31.

CINCINNATI, December 9—Flour firm; family $3.35@$3.50; fancy $3.5@$4.0. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 85. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 mixed 55. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 34¼.

LOUISVILLE, December 9—Grain firm. Wheat, No. 2 red 83. Corn. No. 2 mixed 52; do. white —. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 33⅛.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 9—Coffee—Firm; in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 22½c; good 21½c; fair 20½c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 8c; standard granulated 7¾c; standard A 7½c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 6½c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 3@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood ₩ gross $1.15; ₩ 200 $2.50; ₩ 3.50; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 13c

NEW ORLEANS, December 9—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes common to prime 1?½@19½. Sugar firm; Louisiana open kettle choice 4¾; prime to strictly prime 4½@4 7-16; good fair to fully fair 4 3-16@4 5-16; good common 3 5-16@4; common 3¼@3¾; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6 9-16; choice white 5 15-16@6; off white 6⅛@6¼; choice yellow clarified 5 9-16@5¾; prime do. 5 7-16; off do. 5⅜@5 7-16; seconds 5@5⅝. Molasses easier; open kettle fancy 48; choice 39; strictly prime 35@36; good prime 33@34; common 25; good fair 27@29; fair 25@26; good common 22@24; centrifugals, strictly prime 22@24; good prime 21@23; prime 19@20; fair to good fair 15@21; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 28@31. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4¾@5½.

NEW YORK, December 9—Coffee fair Rio firm at 18¼; options opened 10@30 points lower, closing stronger; No. 7 Rio December 15.25@15.50; January 14.85@15.15; May 14.60@14.90. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 5¼; refined firm; C 5¼@5¼; extra C 5 5-16@5¾; white extra C 5¾@5 7-16; yellow 4⅞@5; off A 5⅞@6; mould A 6⅜; standard A 6.44; confectioners A 6.6?; cut loaf and crushed 7¼@7⅜; powdered 6⅞@7; granulated 6.81; cubes 6⅞. Molasses steady; New Orleans, new crop, 36@43; extra heavy black strap 13. Rice firm; domestic 4⅛@5⅜.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, December 9—Provisions steady. Pork, new $14.75. Lard 7.10. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75@5.87½; long clear 7.50@7.87½; clear ribs 7.67½@7.75; short clear 7.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.50; long clear and short ribs 8.37½@8.50; short clear 8.67½; hams 10¼@12.

NEW YORK, December 9—Pork quiet and steady; old mess $14.50@$14.75; new $15.50@$15.75. Middles dull. Lard 3@5 points higher but less active; western steam spot 7.60@7.65; May 7.85@7.90; city steam 7.00; refined to continent 6.95.

LOUISVILLE, December 9—Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 9; shoulders 6½. Bulk meats, clear rib bulk sides 7¾; clear sides 7.62½; partly cured shoulders 6.00. Mess pork $14.50. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12. Lard, prime leaf 9.

CHICAGO, December 9—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.25@$14.60. Lard 7.20@7 2½. Short ribs loose 7.42½@7.47½. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.90@6.00; short clear sides boxed 7.80@7.85.

ATLANTA, December 9—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14½c. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 8¾c; refined 7⅛c.

CINCINNATI, December 9—Pork dull at $15.00. Lard dull at 7.20. Bulk meats dull; short ribs 7⅜. Bacon scarce; short ribs 8; short clear 8¾.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, December 9—Turpentine firm at 34¼; rosin firm; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.05; yellow dip $2.00; virgin $2.00.

SAVANNAH, December 9—Turpentine firm at 34¼; sales,—barrels; rosin steady at 92½@95; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, December 9—Turpentine steady at 34; rosin firm: good strained 90.

NEW YORK, December 9—Rosin quiet at $1.05@$1.10; turpentine quiet at 37¼.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 9—Apples—$3.50@$4.25 ₩ bbl. Lemons—$3.50@$4.00. Oranges—$3.25@$3.50. Coconuts—7c. Pineapples—$2.00 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7½@12½c ₩ lb. Figs — 13@18c. Raisins — New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c, sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 9—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 9—Eggs—22½c. Butter—Gilt edge 25@27c; choice Tennessee 20@22½c; othes grades 10@15. Poultry—Hens 20@22½; young chickens large 12½@15. Irish Potatoes—$2.50@3.00. Sweet Potatoes—40@50c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.50@$3.75. Cabbage—1½@2c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 9—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, December 9—Hogs steady; common and light $3.90@$5.10; packing and butchers $5.?0@$5.55.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, December 9—Bagging 1¾ lbs 6⅝c; 1½ lbs 6⅞c; 2lbs 7⅛; 1⅞ lbs 7⅜c; 2 lbs 7⅝c; ¼ lbs 8½c. Ties 1⅗.

WEAK MEN!

When VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving news paper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York

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for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

THE MIDLAND ROUTE.
(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)

Shortest, quickest and best route to Columbus, Union Springs, Troy and Eufaula. Schedule in effect November 27th, 1887.

DAILY—SOUTHBOUND.	52.	50.
Leave Atlanta via Central R R	6 50 am	2 30 pm
" McDonough, G M & G	7 15 am	
" Griffin, "	8 30 am	4 10 pm
Arrive Woodbury "	9 45 am	5 25 pm
" Warm Springs, "	10 15 am	5 50 pm
" Columbus, "	12 05 n'n	7 40 pm
Leave Columbus, M & G	3 15 pm	
Arrive Union Springs, "	5 30 pm	
" Troy, "	7 15 pm	
" Eufaula	10 12 pm	

This is the only line running through coaches between Atlanta and Columbus without change.

DAILY—NORTHBOUND.	51.	53.
Leave Eufaula	4 37 am	
" Troy, M & G	7 40 am	
" Union Springs, "	9 20 am	
Arrive Columbus,	11 40 am	
Leave Columbus, G M & G	4 15 am	8 00 am
Arrive Warm Springs, "	6 10 pm	9 50 am
" Woodbury, "	6 40 pm	10 15 am
" Griffin, "	7 50 pm	11 25 pm
" McDonough,		4 25 pm
" Atlanta, Central R R	9 40 pm	1 15 pm

Close connection made in Union depot, Atlanta, with through sleepers for Washington, New York and the East. Also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati and the Northwest.

C. W. CHEARS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., ——Columbus, Ga.—— M. E. GRAY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, October 30th, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	7:15 pm	2:30 pm	8:50 am	† 5:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01 pm
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	10:08 am	† 7:03 pm	* 4:55 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	10:45 am	† 7:55 pm	* 5:35 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:30 pm	12:25 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:55 pm		6:20 am				
Arrive Eufaula	4:10 pm		4:37 am				
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:13 pm		7:25 am				
Arrive Albany	2:55 pm		11:05 pm				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula			7:25 pm	7:40 am			
Leave Eufaula			10:12 pm	10:47 am			
Leave Albany			4:45 am	11:55 am			
Leave Columbus			10:30 pm	12:15 pm			
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:25 am	9:10 am	5:40 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:03 am	10:?0 am	7:22 pm	† 5:20 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:05 pm	5:41 am	11:31 am	8:00 pm	† 5:57 am	* 7:43 am	
Leave Hapeville							† 1:10 pm
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	9:40 pm	† 8:10 am	* 9:50 am	† 1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent. D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga.

IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience or broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

For Sale by A. P. STEWART & CO., 69 Whitehall Atlanta, Ga.

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ARMSTRONG BRACE!

ELASTIC SUSPENDER WITHOUT RUBBER.

Combining Comfort and Durability.

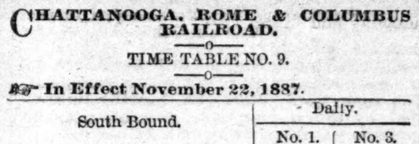
NO RUBBER USED IN THESE GOODS. NICKEL PLATED BRASS SPRINGS FURNISH THE ELASTICITY.

Ask Your Dealer for Them!

Sent by Mail, Post Paid, on receipt of price, at the following List
A Quality, plain or fy. web. 50 | D Quality, pl'n or fancy web $1.25
B " " 75 | E " plain silk web 1.50
C " " 1.00 | F " fancy " 2.00

ARMSTRONG M'F'G CO. 216 Church-st., N. Y. City. 267 Franklin-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINES



Finest toned, most durable, and possess the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your dealer for them. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free by the Manufacturers, LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound.	No. 1. (Daily.)	No. 3. (Daily.)
Rome		
East Rome	6 30 am	2 30 pm
Holmes	6 40 am	2 40 pm
Holders	6 51 am	2 51 pm
Chambers	7 02 am	3 02 pm
New Bethel	7 15 am	3 15 pm
Summit	7 26 am	3 26 pm
Brooks	7 34 am	3 34 pm
Lake Creek	7 39 am	3 39 pm
Dyars	7 52 am	3 52 pm
Cedartown	8 10 am	4 10 pm

North Bound.	No. 2. (Daily.)	No. 4. (Daily.)
Cedartown	8 50 am	5 00 pm
Dyars	9 08 am	5 18 pm
Lake Creek	9 21 am	5 31 pm
Brooks	9 26 am	5 36 pm
Summit	9 35 am	5 45 pm
New Bethel	9 44 am	5 54 pm
Chambers	9 59 am	6 09 pm
Holders	10 08 am	6 18 pm
Holmes	10 21 am	6 31 pm
East Rome	10 30 am	6 40 pm
Rome		

All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad at Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILR'AD

(GEORGIA DIVISION,)

SOUTHBOUND.

Time Card in Effect November 27, 1887.

		No. 15	No 13.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 p m	6 10 a m	7 05 p m
Arrive Macon	830 p m	9 30 a m	10 15 p m
Leave Macon		9 35 a m	10 20 p m
Arrive Jesup		3 15 p m	3 13 a m
Leave Jesup		3 20 p m	3 20 p m
Arrive Waycross		4 40 p m	4 20 a m
Arrive Callahan		6 59 p m	6 30 a m
Arrive Jacksonville		7 45 p m	7 25 a m
Leave Waycross		7 20 p m	6 05 a m
Arrive Thomasville		10 55 p m	10 24 a m
Leave Jesup		3 35 p m	3 30 a m
Arrive Brunswick		5 35 p m	6 00 a m
Leave Jesup		6 16 p m	3 15 a m
Arrive Savannah		7 58 p m	6 10 a m
Arrive Charleston		1 15 a m	12 55 p m
NORTHWARD.			
Leave Atlanta	10 20 p m	7 35 a m	1 05 p m
Arrive Rome	1 16 a m	10 40 a m	4 10 pm
Leave Rome	1 21 a m	10 45 a m	4 15 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 24 a m	12 00 a m	5 20 pm
Arrive Chattanooga	4 50 a m	1 85 p m	7 00 pm

To Knoxville, Warm Springs, Asheville and the East, via Kennesaw Route.

	No. 16.	No. 12	
Leave Atlanta	10 20 p m	1 05 p m	
Arrive Austell	11 03 p m	1 50 p m	
Arrive Rockmrt	12 27 a m	3 15 p m	
Arrive Rome	1 16 a m	4 10 p m	
Arrive Dalton	2 54 a m	5 30 p m	
Arrive Chattanooga	4 50 a m	7 00 p m	
Leave Chattanooga	9 30 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Cleveland	10 30 a m	11 25 p m	
Arrive Knoxville	1 50 p m	2 00 a m	
Leave Knoxville	2 10 p m	2 10 a m	6 30 pm
Arrive Morristown	3 38 pm	3 30 a m	7 50 pm
Leave Morristown	3 50 p m	7 45 a m	7 45 a m
Arrive Unika	5 35 p m	9 20 a m	9 20 a m
Arrive Hot Springs	7 00 p m	11 15 a m	1 15 a m
Arrive Asheville	9 30 p m	1 10 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Bristol	7 00 p m	5 45 a m	
Arrive Roanoke	2 15 a m	12 15 p m	
Arrive Lynchburg	3 45 a m	2 30 p m	
Arrive Charlot'ville	6 00 a m	5 00 p m	
Arrive Washington	10 45 a m	9 40 p m	
Arrive Baltimore	12 46 n'n	10 20 p m	
Arrive Philad'lphia	3 10 pm	6 00 a m	
Arrive New York	5 50 p m	3 20 a m	

No. 13 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Atlanta to Jacksonville, Leighton sleeping cars Atlanta to Brunswick.

No. 16 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car to Cincinnati.

No. 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Chattanooga to Cincinnati.

No. 16 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Rome to Washington via Lynchburg.

No. 16 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Chattanooga to Washington via Lynchburg; also, one to New York via Roanoke and Shenandoah Valley; also, company's sleeping car Chattanooga to Knoxville, in which passengers can remain until 8 a. m.

Pullman buffett sleeping car leaves Atlanta at 7:35 a. m. for Cincinnati. First-class day coach leaves Atlanta at 10:20 p. m. for Waco, Tex., through without change or delay. Same train carries Pullman sleeping car to Memphis from Chattanooga.

B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY,

SHORTEST, QUICKEST
—AND—
MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE

Birmingham, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Points.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar Meridian, Q. & C.	4 00 a m	
Ar New Orleans, Q. & C.	9 30 a m	
Ar Vicksburg, Q. & C.	10 30 a m	
Ar Shreveport, Q. & C.	8 15 p m	
Ar Dallas, T. & P.	6 20 a m	
Ar Fort Worth, T. & P.	7 40 a m	

Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City and the Northwest.

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	5 00 a m
Ar Memphis, Q. & C.	5 30 p m
Ar Kansas City, Q. & C.	5 30 p m

Columbus, Miss., Starkeville, Aberdeen.

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	5 00 a m
Ar Columbus, Ga. Pac.	11 30 a m
Ar Artesia, Ga. Pac.	12 30 p m
Ar Starkeville, Ga. Pac.	1 30 p m

Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar Nashville, L. & N.	6 10 a m	6 40 p m
Ar St. Louis, L. & N.	7 20 p m	7 20 a m

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreveport.

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham.

Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis and Kansas City.

Great reduction in First and Second-class Tickets to all points West and Northwest.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt. ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l T. P. Agt.
—Atlanta, Ga.—
S. O. BEALL, Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C. B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agt. I. Y. SAGE, General Manager.
Birmingham, Ala.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

NO. 27 WEST—DAILY.	
Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m
NO. 28 EAST—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 20 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST—DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta....8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta....10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville....8 25 p m	Lv. Macon....7 10 a m
Ar. Athens....5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville..9 19 a m
Ar. Washington....2 20 p m	Lv. Washington..11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville..4 13 p m	Lv. Athens....9 00 a m
Ar. Macon....6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville....8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta....3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta....5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST—DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta....9 00 p m	Lv. Augusta....10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta....5 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta....6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta....9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur....9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur....9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta....10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta....6 15 p m	Lv. Covington....5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur....6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur....7 25 a m
Ar. Covington....8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta....7 55 a m

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta....12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston....1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur....12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur....1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston....12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta....2 20 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

NO. 31 WESTWARD.	NO. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camack....1 30 a m	Lv. Macon....6 30 p m
Ar. Macon....7 30 a m	Ar. Camack....11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A LIVELY COMBAT

Between Two Prominent Insurance Men in the Street.

WHAT WAS IT ALL ABOUT?

Mr. Harry C. Stockdell Says He Does Not Know, and Mr. Castleman Says He Does—Both Seem Satisfied.

The sensation yesterday in Atlanta was the fight between Mr. Harry C. Stockdell and Mr. Humphreys Castleman.

The combatants are well-known insurance agents and are popular citizens. Both are admirable specimens of physical manhood. A combat between two such men, in one of the most public places in the city, naturally created a great commotion.

The rencontre occurred at precisely 8:30 o'clock, near the corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets. In a few minutes a large crowd had collected near the spot.

Mr. Castleman quietly proceeded to his office and Mr. Stockdell went to his. Both bore marks of the combat, but the latter was considerably the worst hurt.

Several eye witnesses of the affair give substantially the story told by the bellegerents themselves. One gentleman thus narrates the incidents: "It was exactly half past 8 o'clock. Mr. Harry Stockdell passed me and we exchanged salutations. About the same time I noticed Mr. Castleman. The two men soon came together. If either one of them said anything I did not hear it. My impression, however, is that neither one spoke. I heard a blow, but am not certain by whom it was struck. My belief is that Mr. Castleman hit Stockdell first. The latter brought his umbrella into play. The two men exchanged blows and several persons separated them. The fight lasted less than half a minute. Of course there was great excitement. People around the place thought it was a fight about the election, but so far as I can learn the election had nothing whatever to do with it."

The difficulty was much talked about all over town, and various reasons were assigned for Mr. Castleman's assault upon Mr. Stockdell. One friend of both parties stated that he knew what caused the fight. Said he: "The trouble unquestionably grew out of a little unpleasantness connected with the Capital City club. Mr. Castleman desired to become a member a short while before President Cleveland's visit to Atlanta, and he applied for admission in the usual way. It is understood that his application was rejected, and that Mr. Stockdell was mainly instrumental in it. For a long time the two men have not been on good terms. They have not even been on speaking terms. The enmity between them is said to have come from some unpleasantness in connection with the insurance business. Exactly what the nature of this is, I cannot say."

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION found Mr. Stockdell in his office. His eye was bandaged and he was perusing a newspaper as the interviewer entered.

"How is your eye?" the reporter asked.

"It is doing very well. I placed a piece of raw beef upon it and the swelling has gone down. It does not pain me much."

"What of your antagonist? Did your leave any marks on him?"

"I would certainly have done so had I not been pulled off while I was pummeling him. I was just beginning to get my work in when we were separated."

"What was it about?"

"That's what puzzles me. I actually do not know why Mr. Castleman attacted me. I did not know that he proposed to assault me until after he had stricken me in the face. I didn't even see him until after the blow was struck. I had up my umbrella, and as I walked along, perceived that in front of me was a negro woman, and on the opposite side of the pavement was a man. I could see only the lower part of his body, and did not know at that time it was Mr. Castleman. Without intimating his purpose by word, he struck me over the left eye, and I at once turned upon him, and was doing the best I knew how, when persons in the street forced us apart. The difficulty happened at half-past eight o'clock. I had not been in the bank, but was on my way to the office, and had just come from home."

"You say you have no idea why Mr. Castleman attacked you?"

"None whatever. We had not been on friendly terms—in fact, had not spoken for years. But frequently we met each other in the street and passed each other."

"What about the report that Mr. Castleman was agrieved because you were instrumental in having his name rejected by the Capital City club, is there anything in that?"

"That statement was certainly not authorized by me. I did not start that report, nor have I warranted such a thing. No; there is nothing in it; at least I know nothing about it."

When Mr. Castleman was found later in the day, he was not disposed to be communicative. He was asked if he was willing to tell why he had assaulted Mr. Stockdell, and he replied that he did not deem that a matter into which the public should inquire. All that he felt necessary for him to say was that Mr. Stockdell knew the reason.

"But he says he does not."

"Oh, yes, he does, and I feel that every honorable man would approve of my action in assaulting him. But I am not willing to talk about the difficulty. When a case is made in the recorder's court, as I understand one will be made, you may know more about the fight, but until then I prefer to keep silent about it."

The friends of both parties say there will not be a renewal of hostilities.

MEDARIS'S TWO WIVES

Cause His Indictment and Arrest for Bigamy—He is in Jail.

Several weeks since a man and woman appeared at the residence of Rev. W. C. Dunlap and announced that they were tired of going life's journey alone, and henceforth wanted to be "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one," and asked his professional services to unite them.

Now, if there is anything that Brother Dunlap enjoys, it is the felicity of joining two loving hearts together, and as the man had a regular matrimonial permit bearing the John Hancock autograph of Ordinary W. L. Calhoun, and promise of good fee, the reverend gentleman at once prepared himself for the task. They were accordingly made one in a brief but impressive manner.

The permit was for "Mr. J. T. Medaris and Miss Florence Evans" to link their fortunes together for weal or woe. When the groom asked the officiating minister to return him the marriage certificate, on the ground that he owed a balance on it to the ordinary and would return the license to him, Mr. Dunlap did not suspect anything wrong in the transaction.

A few days afterward the mother of the bride showed Mr. Dunlap a letter she had received from a lady residing in Newnan, signed "Sarah E. Medaris" claiming to be the lawful wife of J. T. Medaris. This created a suspicion in the mind of the minister, and it was farther strengthened when he discovered at the ordinary's office that the license had not been returned as promised. He went in search of Mr. Medaris and found him. Medaris at first claimed to have returned the license, but finally owned up, and surrendered the license, and it was returned to the ordinary's office.

Mrs. Sarah E. Medaris came up here, and the grand jury indicted Mr. J. T. Medaris for the offence of bigamy. A bench warrant was issued, and Mr. Medaris was arrested and lodged in jail. Medaris is a young man, not more than twenty-four years of age. He has lived in Atlanta a few months.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

ATLANTA, December 9th, 1887.

In the death of Mr. W. M. Lowry our business community loses one of its most valuable and highly esteemed members, and Atlanta one of her purest and best citizens.

In respect to his memory it is requested that the members of Atlanta Chamber of Commerce close their places of business during the funeral services 10:30 to 12:30 Saturday, December 10th.

WM. WELCH, Secretary. R. D. SPALDING, 1st Vice-President.

"Augusta Evans Wilson's" new book, only $1.7 Thornton's, 28 Whitehall.

...D SCHEDULE.

...ROAD of GEORGIA

...ksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to ...nnah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, October 30th, 1887.

...run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which are ...e run on Sunday only.

2:30 pm	5:30 am †	5:00 pm *	3:00 pm	†12:01 pm	
				†12:30 pm	
4:05 pm	10:08 am †	7:03 pm *	4:55 pm		
4:47 pm	10:45 am †	7:55 pm *	5:35 pm		
6:30 pm	12:25 pm				
6:20 am					
4:37 am					
7:25 am					
11:05 pm					

...Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, ...n, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from

7:25 pm	7:40 am				
10:12 pm	10:47 am				
4:35 am	11:55 am				
10:30 pm	12:15 pm				
9:10 am	5:40 pm				
10:0 am	7:22 pm †	5:20 am *	7:00 am		
11:31 am	8:00 pm †	5:57 am *	7:43 am		
1:15 pm	9:40 pm †	8:10 am *	9:50 am	† 1:10 pm	† 1:40 pm

...anta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah ...lbany.
...a Griffin.
...kets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga.

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...& CO., 69 Whitehall Atlanta, Ca.

...STRONG BRACE!

...SUSPENDER WITHOUT RUBBER.

...ing Comfort and Durability.

...USED IN THESE GOODS. NICKEL PLATED ...SPRINGS FURNISH THE ELASTICITY.

...our Dealer for Them!

...Post Paid, on receipt of price, at the following List
...in or f'y. web, 50 | D Quality, pl'n or fancy web $1.25
... 75 | E " plain silk web 1.50
... 1.00 | F " fancy " 2.00

...RONG M'F'G CO. 216 Church-st., N. Y. City. 267 Franklin-st., Chicago, Ill.

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SHORTEST, QUICKEST
—AND—
MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE

Birmingham, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Points.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar Meridian, Q. & C.	4 00 a m	
Ar New Orleans, Q & C.	9 30 a m	
Ar Vicksburg, Q. & C.	8 30 a m	
Ar Shreveport, Q. & C.	8 15 p m	
Ar Dallas, T. & P.	6 20 a m	
Ar Fort Worth, T. & P.	7 40 a m	

Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City and the Northwest.

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	5 00 a m
Ar Memphis, Q. & C.	5 30 p m
Ar Kansas City, Q. & C.	5 30 p m

Columbus, Miss., Starkeville, Aberdeen.

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	5 00 a m
Ar Columbus, Ga. Pac.	11 30 a m
Ar Artesia, Ga. Pac.	12 30 a m
Ar Starkeville, Ga. Pac.	1 30 p m

Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar Nashville, L. & N.	6 10 a m	6 40 p m
Ar St. Louis, L. & N.	7 20 p m	7 40 a m

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Great reduction in First and Second-class Tickets to all points West and Northwest.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt. — ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l T. P. Agt.
—Atlanta, Ga.—
S. O. BEALL, Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C. — B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agt. — I. Y. SAGE, General Manager.
Birmingham, Ala.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 20 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m	Lv. Macon	7 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville	9 19 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville	4 13 p m	Lv. Athens	9 00 a m
Ar. Macon	6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	9 00 p m	Lv. Augusta	10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta	5 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 15 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston	1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur	12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur	1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston	12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta	2 20 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camack	1 80 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camack	11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundayy.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A LIVELY COMBAT

Between Two Prominent Insurance Men in the Street.

WHAT WAS IT ALL ABOUT?

Mr. Harry C. Stockdell Says He Does Not Know, and Mr. Castleman Says He Does—Both Seem Satisfied.

The sensation yesterday in Atlanta was the fight between Mr. Harry C. Stockdell and Mr. Humphreys Castleman.

The combatants are well-known insurance agents and are popular citizens. Both are admirable specimens of physical manhood. A combat between two such men, in one of the most public places in the city, naturally created a great commotion.

The rencontre occurred at precisely 8:30 o'clock, near the corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets. In a few minutes a large crowd had collected near the spot.

Mr. Castleman quietly proceeded to his office and Mr. Stockdell went to his. Both bore marks of the combat, but the latter was considerably the worst hurt.

Several eye witnesses of the affair give substantially the story told by the bellegerents themselves. One gentleman thus narrates the incidents: "It was exactly half past 8 o'clock. Mr. Harry Stockdell passed me and we exchanged salutations. About the same time I noticed Mr. Castleman. The two men soon came together. If either one of them said anything I did not hear it. My impression, however, is that neither one spoke. I heard a blow, but am not certain by whom it was struck. My belief is that Mr. Castleman hit Stockdell first. The latter brought his umbrella into play. The two men exchanged blows and several persons separated them. The fight lasted less than half a minute. Of course there was great excitement. People around the place thought it was a fight about the election, but so far as I can learn the election had nothing whatever to do with it."

The difficulty was much talked about all over town, and various reasons were assigned for Mr. Castleman's assault upon Mr. Stockdell. One friend of both parties stated that he knew what caused the fight. Said he: "The trouble unquestionably grew out of a little unpleasantness connected with the Capital City club. Mr. Castleman desired to become a member a short while before President Cleveland's visit to Atlanta, and he applied for admission in the usual way. It is understood that his application was rejected, and that Mr. Stockdell was mainly instrumental in it. For a long time the two men have not been on good terms. They have not even been on speaking terms. The enmity between them is said to have come from some unpleasantness in connection with the insurance business. Exactly what the nature of this is, I cannot say."

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION found Mr. Stockdell in his office. His eye was bandaged and he was perusing a newspaper as the interviewer entered.

"How is your eye?" the reporter asked.

"It is doing very well. I placed a piece of raw beef upon it and the swelling has gone down. It does not pain me much."

"What of your antagonist? Did your leave any marks on him?"

"I would certainly have done so had I not been pulled off while I was pummeling him. I was just beginning to get my work in when we were separated."

"What was it about?"

"That's what puzzles me. I actually do not know why Mr. Castleman attacted me. I did not know that he proposed to assault me until after he had stricken me in the face. I didn't even see him until after the blow was struck. I had up my umbrella, and as I walked along, perceived that in front of me was a negro woman, and on the opposite side of the pavement was a man. I could see only the lower part of his body, and did not know at that time it was Mr. Castleman. Without intimating his purpose by word, he struck me over the left eye, and I at once turned upon him, and was doing the best I knew how, when persons in the street forced us apart. The difficulty happened at half-past eight o'clock. I had not been in the bank, but was on my way to the office, and had just come from home."

"You say you have no idea why Mr. Castleman attacked you?"

"None whatever. We had not been on friendly terms—in fact, had not spoken for years. But frequently we met each other in the street and passed each other."

"What about the report that Mr. Castleman was agrieved because you were instrumental in having his name rejected by the Capital City club, is there anything in that?"

"That statement was certainly not authorized by me. I did not start that report, nor have I warranted such a thing. No; there is nothing in it; at least I know nothing about it."

When Mr. Castleman was found later in the day, he was not disposed to be communicative. He was asked if he was willing to tell why he had assaulted Mr. Stockdell, and he replied that he did not deem that a matter into which the public should inquire. All that he felt necessary for him to say was that Mr. Stockdell knew the reason.

"But he says he does not."

"Oh, yes, he does, and I feel that every honorable man would approve of my action in assaulting him. But I am not willing to talk about the difficulty. When a case is made in the recorder's court, as I understand one will be made, you may know more about the fight, but until then I prefer to keep silent about it."

The friends of both parties say there will not be a renewal of hostilities.

MEDARIS'S TWO WIVES

Cause His Indictment and Arrest for Bigamy—He is in Jail.

Several weeks since a man and woman appeared at the residence of Rev. W. C. Dunlap and announced that they were tired of going life's journey alone, and henceforth wanted to be "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one," and asked his professional services to unite them.

Now, if there is anything that Brother Dunlap enjoys, it is the felicity of joining two loving hearts together, and as the man had a regular matrimonial permit bearing the John Hancock autograph of Ordinary W. L. Calhoun, and promise of good fee, the reverend gentleman at once prepared himself for the task. They were accordingly made one in a brief but impressive manner.

The permit was for "Mr. J. T. Medaris and Miss Florence Evans" to link their fortunes together for weal or woe. When the groom asked the officiating minister to return him the marriage certificate, on the ground that he owed a balance on it to the ordinary and would return the license to him, Mr. Dunlap did not suspect anything wrong in the transaction.

A few days afterward the mother of the bride showed Mr. Dunlap a letter she had received from a lady residing in Newnan, signed "Sarah E. Medaris" claiming to be the lawful wife of J. T. Medaris. This created a suspicion in the mind of the minister, and it was farther strengthened when he discovered at the ordinary's office that the license had not been returned as promised. He went in search of Mr. Medaris and found him. Medaris at first claimed to have returned the license, but finally owned up, and surrendered the license, and it was returned to the ordinary's office.

Mrs. Sarah E. Medaris came up here, and the grand jury indicted Mr. J. T. Medaris for the offence of bigamy. A bench warrant was issued, and Mr. Medaris was arrested and lodged in jail. Medaris is a young man, not more than twenty-four years of age. He has lived in Atlanta a few months.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

ATLANTA, December 9th, 1887.

In the death of Mr. W. M. Lowry our business community loses one of its most valuable and highly esteemed members, and Atlanta one of her purest and best citizens.

In respect to his memory it is requested that the members of Atlanta Chamber of Commerce close their places of business during the funeral services 10:30 to 12:30 Saturday, December 10th.

WM. WELCH, Secretary. — R. D. SPALDING, 1st Vice-President.

"Augusta Evans Wilson's" new book, only $1.75 Thornton's, 28 Whitehall.

THE LAW EXPOUNDED.

Attorney General Anderson's Opinion on the Disabled Soldiers' Act.

Phillip Waters, of Schley county, a member of the Sixty-fourth Georgia, Wright's brigade, applied for an annuity under the act of the last general assembly, stating that at the battle of Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864, a shell exploded and struck him on the left leg, and amputation below the knee on that leg was necessary, and from the effects of said wound was caused the loss of the use of his right arm and right leg and side, and a nervous affection which rendered his right leg and right arm useless. Drs. C. H. Smith and J. N. Cheney, the latter being clerk of the superior court, certified as physicians to the character of his disability.

Mr. Waters was paid under former acts for the loss of his left leg. As it is now estimated that the amount that will be paid out of the state treasury under the last act will range between $110,000 and $125,000, the application was referred to the attorney general. The following is Attorney General Anderson's opinion:

His excellency, J. B. Gordon, sir:—I have examined the application of Phillip Waters, of Schley county, under the act of the last legislature, making appropriations for disabled soldiers, referred to me by your direction.

It appears that he has been paid, under previous law, for the loss of his left leg, and is not entitled to any further pay until the 28th day of September, 1889 unless the last act entitles him to claim a further allowance because of the incidental effects of the amputation of his leg or other members of his body. He claims that the amputation of his left leg produced a nervous disease which has caused him to lose the use of his right leg, right arm and right side.

The late act provides in general terms for three classes of persons, viz.: for persons who lost a limb or limbs while engaged in the military service, caused by said service; for persons who received wounds, whilst in the service, which afterwards caused the loss of a limb or limbs, and for persons who "may have been permanently wounded whilst in said service."

It then makes special provision for the "total loss of sight;" for the "loss of the eye;" for the total or partial loss of hearing, whereby the applicant is permanently disabled from the ordinary pursuits of life; for the "loss of a leg above the knee;" for the loss of a leg below the knee;" for the "loss of an arm above the elbow;" for the loss of arm below the elbow;" from "permanent injury from wounds whereby a leg or an arm is rendered substantially and essentially useless;" and for permanent injury to any part of the body, not before mentioned, whereby the person injured has been rendered permanently and practically "incompetent for the performance of the ordinary manual avocations of life."

A person who has suffered the "total loss of sight" is usually "incompetent for the performance of the ordinary avocations of life," but such person is nevertheless only entitled to the amount allowed for the "total loss of sight." So a person who has lost a limb or limbs is only entitled to the amount or amounts allowed for the loss of such limb or limbs, and not an additional one for the incidental effects of such loss.

In a word, the last two classifications are intended to cover cases not falling within the preceding special classifications. For instance, a person may have lost a limb, but may have been so badly wounded in one of his limbs as to render it useless. So also, a person may neither have lost a limb or been so wounded as to lose the use of any particular limb, but he may have received such permanent injury to some other parts of his body as to render him "incompetent for the performance of the ordinary avocations of life."

I would be grateful to be able to take a different view of the matter, as I have no doubt the applicant is needy and deserving, like thousands of other wounded and disabled Georgia soldiers who suffered by the late war. But the law makes no other provision, for the present, for Mr. Waters than what he has received. Doubtless the state will make better provisions for our disabled veterans when the condition of the people justifies it.

Very Respectfully,
CLIFFORD ANDERSON, Att'y Gen.

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

Rice's Evangeline.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, December 12th and 13th, will be given at the opera house, the musical extravaganza, Rice's beautiful "Evangeline." It will be presented by a company of forty capable people, and with new costumes and scenery. Among the prominent members of the company, are Miss Anna Boyd, who has the part of "Gabriel." Miss Boyd has a fine reputation as a burlesque actress, and the press of other cities speak highly of her ability, both as an actress and vocalist. Miss Alice Butler, the Evangeline, has also made a great success in the part intrusted to her. The old favorite, Mr. George K. Fortescue, is as successful as of old, in the character of the Graceful Catherine.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick-headache and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation biliousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper of Great Interest Before the International Medical Congress.

At the Ninth International Medical congress, Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with Carlsbad Water and the Powdered Carlsbad Sprudel Salt for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposia, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout rheumatism of the joints gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. In all of these cases no particular diet was prescribed. The patients were allowed to choose for themselves—to eat whatever their appetites craved. A remarkable case the doctor reports to the treatment of a market woman who five years ago weighed seventy-five pounds and had increased in weight during that time to 160 pounds. She labored under all the symptoms that would naturally be expected from such an enormous increase of weight. In eight days she lost 16 pounds under the treatment, and felt much relieved, although she was allowed to follow her usual diet. The doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlsbad Mineral Water, as exported by the city of Carlsbad, being the natural product, is much to be preferred where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the stomach. Whenever the quantity of water cannot be taken (as when away from home) the Powder Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (genuine imported) will answer equally as well. (The Crystal Sprudel Salt acts as purgative only.) He states that the effect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon, independently of any adjuncts of treatment, such as diet and exercise, whether taken hot or cold, claiming even an advantage when taken cold, as it acts more decidedly purgative, and that he has given cold the preference, only using the water hot when no purgative action is desired. The dose of the water employed was two tumblerfuls before breakfast and one or two during the day. The dose of the Salt is a teaspoonful three times a day, dissolved in water.

Many imitations of the genuine imported CARLSBAD WATER and SPRUDEL SALT are being sold here by druggists and others in bulk, by the pound, or in bottles. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad and has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," sole agents for the United States, on the neck of every bottle of the salt and water. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine is never sold in bulk. One bottle of the genuine imported Carlsbad Salt Powder will be mailed, postage paid, upon receipt of One Dollar. Dr. Tobold's paper and table of cases mailed to any address upon application to the agents of the Carlsbad Spring Eisner & Mendelson Company, 6 Barclay street, New York. dec10 17 sat

All Styles

Gold, silver, steel, celluloid, shell, rubber, lignoid, nickel, rimless and other variety of spectacles and eye-glass frames at Hawkes's optical depot, 19 Decatur street, under Kimball house. 2t

Shad! Shad! At Emery's market.

YELLOWSTONE KIT'S

Japanese Remedies for sale exclusively by
MAGNUS & HALTIWANGER,
dtf 7p — Cor. Pryor and Decatur Sts.

Oysters, fish and celery in abundance, Emery's.

A new edition of the "Young Marrooners," with introduction by "Uncle Remus," $1.25. Thornton's, Whitehall.

The New Novel,

"The Earth Trembled," by E. P. Roe, author of "Barriers Burned Away," and "From Jest to Earnest," has met with approval by all and pronounced a success. Cloth only at $1.50, 10c extra by mail.
JOHN M. MILLER, 31 Marietta street.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,

JEWELR,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

HOTELS.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

NOS. 14 TO 20 MARIETTA ST.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

This popular Hotel has new furniture througuo and is centrally located, being nearly opposite the Artesian Well, the Opera House, Post Office and Capitol. Meals and lunches can be obtained at all hours of the day or night, in the well known "Reading Room Restaurant," on first floor of thehol Porter at all the trains.

nov27-tf—Under Stilson.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

What was Done in the Departments Yesterday.

A NUMBER OF REVENUE ARRESTS.

Taxes From Different Counties—Governor Gordon Still Ill—News of Interest from All the Offices.

Governor Gordon was unable to be at his office yesterday, and for most of the day he was confined to his bed. He was better last evening, but Dr. Westmoreland has advised rest.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

GOVERNOR GORDON HAS been indisposed for several days and confined to the executive mansion. Dr. Westmoreland hrs recommended absolute rest for a few days.

STATE TREASURER HARDEMAN yesterday received the following taxes: Richmond, $10,000; Oglethorpe, $3,500; DeKalb, $2,800; Stewart, $2,500; Murray, $2,500; Carroll, $2,000; Hancock, $1,000; Walton, $1,000. Total $23,300.

COLONEL W. S. DEWOLF now occupies the room in the department of agriculture occupied by Professor McCutchen.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT was flooded yesterday with applications for annuities to disabled soldiers.

The County Courthouse.

NOTHING SENSATIONAL OCCURRED in the courts yesterday. The superior court was engaged all day with the case of Marcellus E. Thornton vs. John Conley. This case revives the old Post-Appeal suit, with the details of which nearly everybody in Atlanta is familiar. Several witnesses were examined.

IN THE CITY COURT, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, the case, begun day before yesterday, of Aaron Haas vs. the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad for $163 damages, was resumed.

THERE WAS A MEETING of members of the bar yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the city court room. The dockets were sounded and a number of cases were set for trial on certain days next week.

The Custom House.

IN THE UNITED STATES circuit court yesterday the following pleaded guilty and were sentenced as stated: Collins Leacham, Whitfield county, distilling, six months imprisonment, $100 fine; John Leacham, son of the first named, pleaded guilty to working in a still, but in consideration of his youth, sentence was suspended; General Brant, Newton county, illicit retailing, one month imprisonment and $100 fine.

IN THE UNITED STATES district court yesterday the following entered pleas of guilty and received the sentences appended to their names: Hapton Scott, Franklin county, illicit working, one month imprisonment and $100 fine; James Smith, Banks county, illicit working, sentence suspended on account of youth; Hans Ferguson, colored, Bartow county, sentence suspended; Ben Ellard, Habersham county, illicit working, two months imprisonment.

THE HABEAS CORPUS case of Christie vs. the United States Army will come up for a hearing this morning.

THE FOLLOWING ARRESTS for violation of the revenue laws are reported:

Mack Dooly, of Habersham county, by Deputy Marshal McDonald, committed to Fulton county jail by United States Commissioner Gaston, of Gainesville. Hamilton Scott, of Franklin county, by Deputy Marshal Carter, committed to Fulton county jail by United States Commissioner Gaston, of Gainesville.

The Holidays

And the colder winter weather are now rapid ly approaching. The joyful season is eagerly anticipated by young folks in thousands of homes; but in nearly all there are one or more older ones to whom the cold waves and the storms mean renewed suffering from rheumatic back or limbs. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a positive specific for rheumatism; we doubt if there is or can be such a remedy. But the remarkable success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing this affection is sufficient reason for those who are suffering to try this peculiar medicine.

ATLANTA, GA., December 7th, 1887.

Mr. FRANK M. PERRYMAN retires from our firm this date.

EDWIN BATES & CO.

dec10—d3t sat sun mon 7p

"The Earth Trembled,"

By E. P. Roe, is a splendid success. The moral is good and the characters well selected. Cloth only at $1.50. 10c extra by mail. JOHN M. MILLER, 31 Marietta St.

Guns! Guns! Guns!

Don't forget that Thos. M. Clarke & Co., Atlanta, carry the largest stock of guns, pistols, rifles and loaded shells, etc., to be found in the south. Headquarters for Colt's, Parker's, Smith's and every variety of breech-loading guns. Prices are guaranteed. Large stock of muzzle loading guns at cost.
2d or 3d col 8p su tu fri

Edward P. Roe.

His new success, "The Earth Trembled," is pronounced by all to be one of his finest works. Bound in cloth only at $1.50, 10c extra by mail.
JOHN M. MILLER, 31 Marietta street.

Norfolk oysters at Emery's fish market.

Strangers in Atlanta

Should not leave the city before calling at Hawkes's optical depot, 19 Decatur street, under Kimball house, and examining the beautiful line of gold spectacles, eye-glasses and other optical goods displayed there.

Just Arrived

1 car load Cocoanuts.
1 car load Bananas.
1 car load Apples.
1 car load Oranges.
1 car load cider.

The above goods strictly choice stock, the cider put up in the orchard and guaranteed pure juice, no manufactured stock.

Country orders filled promptly.
RUSHING & KRESS,
Commission Merchants.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

MY STOCK FOR

FALL AND WINTER

IS COMPLETE.

MENS', YOUTHS' & BOYS' SUITS

IN ALL GRADES.
PRICES ALWAYS LOW AS THE LOWEST

GEO. MUSE,
38 WHITEHALL ST.

N. B.—Suits Made to Order.

JEWELRY.

J. S. DOYLE,

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
Sterling Silver and Plated Silverware, Clocks, Etc., Etc
51 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
under muse 7 p

Worth Your Attention.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

Which we have just opened up and are ready for the inspection of all who are looking for presents. Come in this week while you have time and we will take great pleasure in showing you through our stock and giving prices.

Our stock is larger and of a finer class of goods than we have ever shown before, consisting of fine STEEL ENGRAVING,
HIGH CLASS ETCHINGS, PASTELS
And many other beautiful Pictures suitable for a Christmas Present. A fine line of

Bronzes and Mosaics,
—OR—
PEARL PICTURES
FINE ART AND GIFT BOOKS.

Our line of Children's books is the best in Georgia; our stock of PHOTO ALBUMS has no equal in Atlanta, both in quality and price. Auto Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Odor Sets, ladies' fine Russia and Sealskin Pocketbooks and Portfolios, Whisk Broom Holders, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Brass Novelties and many other useful presents. We have 500 beautiful Xmas Cards to be given away from now until the 15th, one to every purchaser to the amount of $1.

A rare chance to get a beautiful satin card free.

Our regular line of Xmas cards is now displayed and ready for inspection. Our prices are lower on all goods than ever before. Be sure and come in early and examine our goods, and we feel sure you will be delighted if you do not buy.

E. H. AND J. R. THORNTON,
28 Whitehall Street.

REMINGTON

Standard Typewriter

THE RIGHT HAND OF STENOGRAPHERS

For Speed, Durability, Ease of Manipulation and Quality of Work it is

UNRIVALED.

"Profession" always welcome at headquarters. Send for handsome illustrated pamphlet.

W. T. CRENSHAW
2½ MARIETTA ST.

GROCERIES, ETC.

HOYT & THORN,

Cheap Cash Grocers

90 WHITEHALL ST.

Fireworks! Fireworks! Fireworks!

We have the fullest and best stock of Fireworks ever sold in the south. Remember, boys, we furnish your "spunk" free where you buy your Fireworks from us. Where you buy $1.00 worth of Fireworks from us of any kind we give you one pack Firecrackers free. Look out for the

FIREWORKS BALLOON ASCENSION!

Free to all. Everybody come and see our stock. We have Balloons, Pinwheels, Flyin Pigeons, Bombs, Flower Pots, Geysers, Parachute Rockets, Garden Pieces of any descriptiong Animal Balloons, Flags, etc.

Remember, boys, we furnish "spunk" free and give one pack Firecrackers free to all who buy $1.00 of Fireworks in our store.

HOYT & THORN,
Cheap Cash Grocers.
under Thonto—7thrpage

McKenzie & Riley,

29 WHITEHALL STREET,

Ladies, Misses, Gents' and Boy's

FINE SHOES.

At astonishingly Low Prices.

We handle ESTABLISHED and RELIABLE Brands only. Call to see us and be convinced.

dec7—d1m 5poverstev un thorsri sun tues

HOYT AND THORN,

Cheap Cash Grocers

90 WHITEHALL STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRICES
—OF—
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

14 lb Gran. sug., standard	$1 00
11 lbs Pulverized sugar	1 00
11 lbs Cut loaf sugar	1 00
5 lbs Malaga grapes	1 00
5 lbs Imperial cab. raisins	1 00
5 lbs Finest Dehesa raisins	1 00
4 lbs Connoisseur clusters raisins	1 00
4 lbs Bunch Dehesa raisins	1 00
6 lbs London layers	1 00
7 lbs Ondara layers	1 00
7 lbs Seedless raisns	1 00
8 lbs Valencia cooking raisins	1 00
4 lbs Leghorn citron	1 00
¼ flat boxes raisins	1 00
1¼ lbs Huylers' candy	1 00
1 lb Thurbers' plum pudding	30
2, 3, 4 lbs " " " try us.	
12 lbs Finest currants	1 00
3 lbs Finest Rejama coffee	1 00
¼ boxes, raisins	1 75
22 lbs London layers	3 20
5 lbs Smyrna layers, figs	1 00
5 lbs R and D royal crown figs	1 00
2½ lbs Shelled Jordan almonds	1 00
6 lbs Mix nuts all new	1 00
3 lbs Finest French candy	1 00
Box 40 packs firecrackers	1 20

Now, my friends, these inducements are only—remember, ONLY—a few of the low prices we will give you on your Christmas goods.

We are the leading grocers in our line in the country. Send us your orders by mail and we will surprise you. Be sure and call on us while it hen city as we surely save you 20 per cent.

J. J. DUFFY,

75 PEACHTREE ST.,

The Cheapest Grocery Store in Atlanta.

A tremendous reduction will be made in the price of Groceries for the next 30 days. I am determined to let no one undersell me. I have in my store and on the road the largest stock of Groceries that has ever been brought to this city, and if you need any

FINE GROCERIES

At cash prices, I can do better by you than any house in this city. I have just put on another new wagon so as I shall have no trouble in supplying my trade. This will give me

FIVE WAGONS!

More than any Grocery store in Atlanta. An old friend asked me a few days ago if I had business for five Grocery wagons. When told it was so he was amazed and said: "Why, I remember the time you could deliver all your Groceries in a wheelbarrow." But now it is different. The times have changed and the people know that I sell the

BEST GOODS

In the market, and that I am CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST Grocery in this city.

DUFFY,
75 Peachtree St.
1m-7p

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Warm hearts do not insure warm hands. If you would fully enjoy the sports of Winter, GO WELL CLAD.

Tell Your Wife,
Tell Your Mother,
Tell Your Neighbors,
—THAT—

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,

Have the most stylish tailor-made Clothing to be ound in the city.

SEE THEIR PRICES.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, $4 to $30.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $3.50 to $12.
MEN'S SUITS, all wool, $8 to $25.
BOYS' SUITS, long pants, $5 to $18.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, short pants, $2.50 to $12.

Our Furnishing Department filled with the best class of Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers to be seen in the city.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall Street.

POPE, THE HATTER.

All the Latest and Leading New York and English Styles, in Stiff and Derby Hats.

nov23—d1m 7p

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Special Column.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

$4,900 for new, two story, 10 room, neatly finished Forest avenue residence, a few feet from Jackson street car line, high, level lot with beautiful outlook, pleasant neighbors, and a choice home, to be sold on easy temrs; Must sell this even at a sacrifice. So submit your offers.

$1,700 for a neat new 5 r cottage on Georgia avenue and car line, in pleasant neighborhood; $700 cash balance $22 monthly. A real cosy home on easy payments.

$6,000 for a choice Whitehall street home, complete with all late conveniences, east front, new dwelling, servant's house, etc. Easy payments.

$5,500 for a central S. Pryor street home, with lot 50x190 feet to alley, all late conveniences, easy terms, neighborhood excellent.

$5,500 for a new, neat 2 story S. Pryor street home very desirable and payments liberal on the purchase.

$5,000 to lend on city real estate in one loan for 3 to 5 years. Apply early if you wish to borrow.

Richardson street property high, level, choice, both vacant and improved, to be sold on reasonable terms at a fair price.

$2,000 for W. Peachtree 4 r cottage on good lot.

$1,650 for a southside cottage, new, 6 r's, lot 50x150 feet, $900 cash, balance $30 per month, 8 per cent.

2 r cottage, lot 100x150 feet, part of Dillon property, to exchange for 5 to 10 acres, on or near some railroad, not further than six miles from Kimball house.

Merritt's avenue homes to suit you for cash and on installments.

$4,500 for a northside cottage, between the Peachtrees, a corner lot.

Baltimore syndicate lots on Hunnicutt avenue, between W. Peachtree and Spring streets: opposite the "Baltimore block," each lot 52x150 feet to alley, $2,500.

Pine street lots adjoining Mr. Hunnicutt's residence lot, each lot 50x125 feet, for $700 each.

$650 for a Hill street lot, near Fair street car line, east front, high, level, choice.

$4,009 for 10 r, 2 story, new Forest avenue home, near Jackson street car line, easy payments and very cheap.

$5,000 WANTED

For One or Three Years

Security first mortgage on magnificently improved farm in Oglethorpe county, Ga. Titles perfect. Tract containing 900 acres. New and elegant dwelling. All necessary appurtenances which complete a gentleman's country home.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

One of the choicest vacant lots on Peachtree at a GREAT bargain if taken this week. Beautifully shaded and elevated. It is the GEM of the street. Size 80x350.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Samuel W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Offers

NEW 5-ROOM, WEST END COTTAGE, ASHBY St., known as the "Benjamin or Rogers Place."

$8,250 for the choicest Peachtree lot, 75x300 feet, east front, high, level, shaded, a corner, and really the most attractive lot offered for the price.

$5,250 for a 4-acre square, West Peachtree block, high and beautiful, to be sold on easy payments.

$750 for a good Pine street lot, 50x125 feet, adjoining Mr. Hunnicutt's nice home lot. Terms very easy on long time.

$750 for lot adjoining above.

$8,000 for an acre Peachtree lot, 100x400 feet, high and choice.

$1,650 for a new 6-room, neatly finished cottage, on lot 50x150 feet to alley, in good neighborhood, half block from Washington street car line.

$1,000, payable $200 cash, and $25 per month for new, 4-room, neatly built cottage, one block from car line, in pleasant neighborhood.

$650 for a neat, new, 3-room house, one block from car line, occupied by white tenants at $8 per month.

$3,000 for a very choice, West End home, just north of Gordon street car line; part of the Dunn property.

$750 for a choice, shaded West End lot, 50x200 feet one and a half block from Park street church.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency, &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box [illegible], Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
Were awarded by
THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION
First Prize: Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
First Prize: Art Goods.
First Prize: Cut Glass.
Our stock is unsurpassed in the south.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
topsep 31 Whitehall Street.

Elegant Dinner, Tea, Fish
AND GAME SETS.
McBRIDE'S DIRECT IMPORTATION
HAVILAND'S CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS,
CLOCKS, SHOW CASES, LAMPS,
Largest Stock! Greatest Variety
Lowest Prices!
McBRIDE, 29 Peachtree.

To Sunday School Teachers

We have in stock Peloubet's select notes for 1888, and the largest and finest lot of TEACHERS' BIBLES ever brought to Atlanta. Prices from $1.25 to $15.

WILSON & BRUCKNER,
6 and 8 Marietta St.
under McBride 1st col 8p

"The Old Book Store,"
38 Marietta St., Opposite Opera House.
HOLIDAY GOODS!
Gift books, picture books, toys, games, scrap books, albums, autograph from 5c up; and all manner of goods suitable for holiday presents. We have an immense stock, will carry over nothing; so be early while the rush. We will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house south.
"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."
Old books bought as usual.
dec4 dim un woolley 8p

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia: Rain, followed by cooler, clearing weather, fresh to brisk winds, becoming northerly.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, December 9—9 P. M.

Observations taken at 9 p. m., central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Mobile	29.92	58	52	Cm	4	0	Fair.
Montgomery	29.90	55	54	SW	4	T.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.92	57	48	W	4	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.9	58	50	N	10	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.00	51	46	NW	6	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	29.92	58	50	W	4	.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi	29.9	59	56	NE	12	.00	Clear.
Brownsville	29.96	64	56	NE	6	.00	Clear.
Rio Grande	29.94	64	56	E	4	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m.	30.04	51	51	E	8	.83	Lt Rain
2 p. m.	29.92	48	46	E	17	.89	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.96	49	44	E	13	.28	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer 52
Minimum thermometer 44
Total rainfall 1.47

W. EASBY SMITH,
Observer, Signal Corps.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.
T indicates precipitation inappreciable.
*Condensed fog.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LOWRY—The friends and acquaintances of Colonel W. M. Lowry and family are invited to attend the funeral services of the former, from the First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, this morning, December 10th, at 11 o'clock.
The pall-bearers and escort are requested to meet at his late rooms at the Kimball house at 10:30 a. m.

HYMENEAL.

COOPER—TUCKER—On Thursday evening, December 8, 1887, by Rev. Henry H. Tucker, D. D., his only daughter, Miss Frances Henrietta, to Dr. Hunter Pope Cooper, all of Atlanta.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE
38 WHITEHALL STREET,
THE PLACE TO BUY BARGAINS.
Heavy Beaver Overcoats, $2.00 to $4.00.
Cashmere Frock and Sack coats, $1.25 to $3.50.
Choice Cassimere Pants, $1.25 to $2.50.
Boys' Overcoats, $1.25 to $3.00.
Large Oil Paintings, $1.50 to $5.00.
Large Steel Engravings, $4.00 to $5.00.
Good Bedsteads, $1.50 to $15.00.
Fine Dressers, $4.50 to $25.00.
Four Fine Sewing Machines, two Bear Robes, 2 Good Horses, Delivery Wagon, and Harness. These will be sold at slaughty prices.
Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to.
1 col 8p H. WOLFE, Auctioneer.

G. W. ADAIR, - Auctioneer.

WHEAT ST. COTTAGE.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON THURSDAY, December 15, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, lot 112 feet, upon which is a neat, well-constructed 8-room cottage, No. 40, between Ivy and Courtland streets.
The property will be sold without reserve, with approved titles.
Possession January 1, 1888.
Those who want nice, central cottage homes are invited to examine the premises and attend the sale.
Terms: One-half cash, balance 12 months 8 per cent interest. G. W. ADAIR.
8thp-dec10,11,13,14,15.

G. W. ADAIR, - Real Estate.

I will sell a bargain in a nice central 6 room cottage, 3 blocks from the Kimball house, also a splendid lot and 2-story modern residence on corner of Wheat and Courtland streets.
Two modern, well arranged, (gas and water) cottages on Courtland street, near Wheat.
A first class modern built cottage on Church and Spring streets.
Beautiful vacant lots on Jackson street, Boulevard, Irwin, Randolph, Johnson, Angier avenue and Hilliard street.
Nice cottage on Highland avenue, Jackson street and Forest avenue.
PEACHTREE STREET.
A number of the very best vacant lots on Peachtree street, scattered along from the governor's mansion to the Piedmont fair ground; also a number of improved places; also nice places on West Peachtree, Howard, Cain, Pine and Kimball streets.
Call in, a conveyance and salesman at your service.
I have a large list of lots on Whitehall, Windsor, Smith, Pryor and Richardson streets, Capitol avenue Hill, Fair, Hunter and Martin streets.
Three well improved lots in third ward, on Jones, Martin and Hunter streets.
Two very nice houses close to the new capitol.
Beautiful vacant lots, small lots and large blocks in West End.
The money for the 1887 cotton crop is now pocketed, and investors are invited to call.
Have all kinds of property for sale and rent.
G. W. ADAIR,
8p 5 Kimball House.

Stamps for sale at The Constitution office.

DEFERRING ACTION.

The Committee of Seven Not Quite Ready to Report.

ALDERMAN COLLIER'S ORDINANCE.

Mr. Ed. Angier's Substitute—The Water Commission—Action Postponed Till Next Tuesday—A Lively Session.

Every member of the general council was in his seat yesterday afternoon when the clock in the courthouse steeple sounded the hour of three.

Mayor Cooper explained the object of the special meeting, and as soon as he finished, the committee of seven, appointed to consider the Rice ordinance, appeared in the chamber and announced that it was impossible to render its report immediately, and the chairman requested further time.

Alderman Collier said he saw no reason why the general council should wait any longer on the committee. He believed the council should take the bull by the horns and settle the matter of licenses without further delay. In his opinion, every member was prepared to vote, and he had an ordinance which he felt confident would meet the approval of a majority of the members. It embodied all the good points of the Rice ordinance, and fully met the requirements of the situation. He hoped it would be adopted. He handed the document to Clerk Goldsmith, who read it in a clear voice.

Below is the full text of

MR. COLLIER'S ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta.

Section 1. The mayor and general council shall, in their discretion, grant or refuse license to retail ardent spirits within the following limits in said city, to-wit:

On Whitehall street from the railroad to Mitchell street.
On Peachtree street from the railroad to Luckie street.
On Marietta street from Peachtree street to Forsyth street.
On Decatur street, from Peachtree street to Loyd street.
On Broad street, from Mitchell street to Luckie street.
On Mitchell street, from Forsyth street to Whitehall street.
On Hunter street, from Broad street to Pryor street.
On Alabama street, from Forsyth street to Loyd street.
On Pryor street, from Exchange Place to Hunter street.
On Wall street, from Peachtree street to Loyd street.
On Loyd street, from Decatur street to Alabama street.
On Forsyth street, from Alabama street to Walton street.

Sec. 2. The price to be paid for such license, shall be two thousand dollers per annum.

Sec. 3. The applicant for license, shall, at the time of his application, deposit with the clerk of council, the pro rata price of such license for three months, in cash or certified check, together with a written description of the place where he intends to retail, and the written consent of the owner or agent of the premises for such use, and also the consent in writing of the parties doing business on either side and next to the place where such retailing is to be conducted. In case such application is refused the money so deposited shall be refunded.

Sec. 4. Before any license shall issue the applicant shall pay to the city clerk his fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents, and give bond with security, to be approved of by the finance committee, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned to keep an orderly and respectable house and to faithfully observe the state laws and city ordinances regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in force when the license is obtained, or which may be passed before its expiration. Said applicant shall also make oath before the clerk that he will obey the laws and ordinances governing such business.

Sec. 5. No person licensed to retail liquors, wines or beer, shall within, or adjacent to his saloon, have or permit the employment of any billiard, pool or bagatelle table or any similar table or ten pin alley or other similar alley or any card table or tables, or allow the playing of any games of billiards, pool, bagatelle, or any similar game with cards, or dice or cominos or draughts. The doors and windows of every saloon shall be kept free from screens or other obstructions to sight, and the glass thereof shall not be obscured by paint or other device or by figures or by the display of goods; but all the arrangements of such place shall be such that persons passing along the street can have a full and unobstructed view of the interior of such place and of the occupants thereof.

Sec. 6. No license is transferrable except by consent of the mayor and general council. No license shall protect more than one place, (and that the place described therein,) and no spirituous or malt liquors shall be sold on the streets of said city.

Sec. 7. No retailer of spirituous or malt liquors shall sell the same or keep open doors between the hours of eleven o'clock p.m. and five o'clock a.m. nor shall such retailer sell, or keep open doors on the Sabbath day.

Sec. 8. All persons carrying on business under the provisions of this ordinance shall post in a conspicuous place in their place of business their license, permit or receipt.

Sec. 9. Any person violating either of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor on the public works not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. If any person shall in said city retail or sell in quantities less than one quart any spirituous, malt or fermented liquors or wines without having obtained license therefor, paid the required price, made the required oath, and given the required bond, or shall sell the same at any other place than the place specified in his license, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned at hard labor upon the public works thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. The conviction in a state court of any person licensed to retail spirituous or malt liquors for the violation of the state statutes in relation to the sale of ardent spirits to a minor or person already intoxicated; or the conviction of a retailer before the recorder's court for the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall work an immediate revocation of the license of such person; and for any further exercise of the privilege granted by such license he shall be punished as one retailing without license.

Sec. 12. All retail licenses for the sale of ardent spirits shall issue for one year, but shall at any time be subject to revocation for the causes hereinbefore mentioned.

"May it please your honor," said Mr. Ed Angier, rising to his feet, "I have a substitute which I desire to offer." Thereupon he read the following:

MR. ANGIER'S SUBSTITUTE.

The mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta ordain:

Section 1. The mayor and general council shall, in their discretion, grant or refuse license to retail ardent spirits and lager beer within the corporate limits of said city on application made. All persons to whom they grant such license shall pay to the clerk of council one thousand dollars ($1,000) per annum, payable quarterly, and clerk's fee of fifty cents, to retail ardent spirits, and one hundred dollars per annum to retail lager beer, and give bond in the sum of thousand dollars, the condition or obligation of which shall be that the applicant will not sell or keep for sale ardent spirits or lager beer contrary to the laws of Georgia, or of said city, and on breach of said condition, to forfeit the license, and in the event of suit on the bond, the liquidated or agreed amount of damages shall not be less than five hundred dollars.

Section 2. The license to retail ardent spirits and lager beer shall be confined to business portions of business streets, and shall not be located next to any church, schoolhouse, of fire engine house. The applicant shall, at the time of his applicat on, deposit with the clerk of the council the price of such license and clerk's fee, with the written description of the place where he intends to carry on business, together with the written consent of the owner or agent of the owner of the property to the same, and a certificate of two of his sober, reputable and adjacent neighbors, recommending the applicant as fit to be entrusted with such license, and offering to become his security, but neither of whom shall be tenants or occupants of the same building with such applicant. The securities on the bond shall justify and waive the benefit of all homestead and redemption laws. The clerk shall present such application to the mayor and general council, and it shall be referred to the police committee for investigation, and report final action to be had thereon by the mayor and general council. If license is refused, the money and fee shall be refunded. No license shall be transferable, except by consent of the mayor and general council, and shall protect but one place.

Section 3. No person, to whom a license to retail ardent spirits or lager beer shall have been issued, shall from the 15th of April to the 15th of September open his place of business earlier than four o'clock, a. m., and such place shall not be kept open later than eleven o'clock p. m., and from the 15th of September to the 15th of April shall not open earlier than five o'clock a. m., and shall close by eleven o'clock p. m. No screens, blinds, painted windows, or other obstructions shall be placed at the front, side or other doors of such place of business to prevent a free and full view of the interior thereof from the street, but all the arrangements thereof shall be such that a person passing on the street can see the inside part of such place and the occupants thereof.

Sec. 4. No card, pool, pin or billiard tables, or other device or apparatus for gaming shall be placed in any saloon in this city, nor in any room immediately contiguous thereto, nor shall any owner, his agents or employes allow any games of chance to be played therein, either for pastime nor for a valuable consideration.

Sec. 5. No person, licensed to retail ardent spirits or lager beer, shall sell the same to any minor, habitual drunkard, or any person while under the influence of drink.

Sec. 6. Any person, who has a license to sell ardent spirits or lager beer by the quart, or in greater quantities, and shall allow the same drank on the premises where bought, or shall furnish glasses or other vessels for such purpose, shall be regarded as a "retailer" under this ordinance, and must pay the same license fees as above provided.

Sec. 7. Any person, his agents or employes, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, on conviction thereof in the recorder's court, shall pay a fine, not to exceed $200, or be imprisoned not to exceed 90 days, one or both in the discretion of the court; and on conviction thereof in the recorder's or state courts, shall also forfeit his license, and be disqualified from again engaging in said business in this city for 12 months after said conviction. When convicted in the recorder's court, the recorder shall at once certify the fact to the mayor, who shall order the clerk to revoke the license, and notify the holder thereof the same is cancelled. The clerk shall diligently inquire at the end of each term of the criminal courts of the state courts for any such violations, and if any exist, report the same to the mayor, when the same direction shall be given as in convictions in the recorder's court.

Sec. 8. Each license hereafter issued to retail ardent spirits, lager beer, or sell the same by the quart, shall contain a provision that the same is issued subject to the laws of Georgia and ordinances of the city, and subject to forfeiture, in case of the violation of said laws or ordinances now of force, or that may hereafter be enacted relative thereto.

Sec. 9. All ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE WATER FILTERS.

Mr. Collier said: "There is one matter, Mr. Angier, which I desire to present before your substitute is considered. It will require only a few moments. The water commissioners are here to make a report."

A report, signed by Mr. E. E. Rawson, was handed in. This stated that the commissioners had decided to accept the water filters, which had been thoroughly tested. That Mr. Kendrick had fulfilled his part of the contract, and it was recommended that the city council discharge its part by formally accepting the filters and paying the sum agreed upon.

Mr. George W. Adair, as spokesman of the commissioners, said he desired to say a word. "A few days ago," he said, "I and a committee of the city council, together with the mayor and the water commissioners, visited the water works to formally inspect the work. A complete practical test was made and it was perfectly satisfactory. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that Mr. Kendrick had fully complied with his obligations and fulfilled his part of the contract. It only remains for the city council to receive the work and close the contract and pay the stipulated amount."

"Has the city any guarantee against disasters such as occurred out there once before?" asked Mr. Rice.

"Yes, sir;" answered Mr. Adair, "the city has a guarantee for five years."

Alderman Dorsey moved that the matter be referred to a committee consisting of the mayor, the chairman of the committee on finance and the city attorney, and that said committee be instructed to report at the next meeting. This was agreed to.

EXPAINING HIS SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Angier, in support of his substitute, said:

"I am averse to crude, hurried, precipitate legislation, and in such a grave, important matter as this we cannot mature an ordinance that will be perfect and meet all the exigencies of the case. Moreover, it is not our province. Our tenure of office is very brief, lasting only one more meeting, and we propose to thrust a law on our successors who are to deal with this vexed question for the next two years. This may be an able council, but it is the height of presumption for us to outline or formulate a policy for the incoming council. The new members come direct from the people, and after a heated contest they are triumphantly elected on this very issue, and it would seem intermeddling officiousness in gentlemen, who are so soon to retire to the shades of private life, to tie the hands or obstruct the course of the new council, who are expressly commissioned by the people to regulate this traffic. We turn our new-born law in its swaddling clothes over to our successors for them to nurture and foster, and they will hardly give the weakling that attention they would, if it were one of their own creation.

"If you make the license so high as to be prohibitory, then the inevitable result is 'blind tigers.' The universal testimony is extreme measures overreach themselves and defeat the very results they aimed to accomplish. Take the tariff as an illustration, and put the duty too high, or so high as to be prohibitory, and it encourages smuggling; but placed at a reasonable figure, and it derives revenue and secures protection. Another evil result of an excessively high license is mean, cheap whisky at an exhorbant price. Still another objection is a centralized, down-town whisky monopoly, and class legislation for the moneyed man against the poor. The highest license is Omaha, being $1,000, which makes twenty-three saloons for 10,000 inhabitants. A middle course is the safest. Public sentiment has reached such a healthy condition, as that the police committee won't dare, if inclined, to recommend a saloon in a locality where the neighbors protest, and superadded you have the assurance of the mayor that, in the language of Captain Evan P. Howell, he will put the 'strong iron hand of the veto on any license to an unfit applicant or in a residence vicinity.' I regret to see that Ex-Chairman Hillyer said: 'The temperance movement is on the recoil in Georgia.' I hope, properly directed, divorced from politics, office-seeking eliminated, and sensational preachers remanded to the rear, the true temperance movement may never retrograde, but go on increasing in strength and gathering volume, until, by its gentler means and moral suasion, it wins over the nation to voluntary sobriety. The temperance reformation proper sprung out of the heart of a deeply moved community. In its pure origin it was genuinely a gospel work; it was a mission of love and hope; and the power with which it wrought was the evidence of its unselfish inspiration. While it held fast to its original simplicity; while it pleaded with the self-forgetfulness of gospel discipleship, and sought out with the generosity of an all embracing charity; while it twined itself around the heart-strings and quietly persuaded (not coerced) the erring, or, with an honest boldness rebuked without anger, it was strong in the Lord and in the power of His might, verifying the prophecy of old, that one might chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. But when it passed out of the hands of its evangelists and passed into the hands of its hirelings; when it became part of the capital of political speculation and went into the jugglery of the caucus to advance the selfish ambition of demagogues; when the gospel, the Christian church, and the ministers of relion were harnessed to the car of political triumph, then it was perverted and prostituted from its pristine purity and became the victim of the most ancient and most dangerous of all the delusions of history. So John A. Andrew warned the people years ago, and so we see it in this day; but the scales have fallen from the people's eyes and they see politics is its inspiration."

Mr. Collier: "I have no idea that anything we may do will embarrass the incoming council. They can repeal anything we might do, can repeal any ordinance we pass. The very argument that could be adduced to show why Mr. Angier's substitute ought not to pass, is what he says about the saloon business in Omaha. I do not think one citizen in one thousand would object to a $2,000 license. A serious objection to Mr. Angier's ordinance is that it provides for a beer license separate and distinct from that of whisky. It says beer licenses shall be $100. Now how would this thing work? It would semi-legalize blind tigers. The result would be that very few whisky licenses would be taken out, and every beer saloon would sell whisky. There is no objection to meeting this matter right now, and settling it. A number of persons are anxious to secure licenses, and are waiting to see what action we will take."

Mr. Tanner—"It is not my object to discuss the merits or demerits of Mr. Collier's ordinance or Mr. Angier's substitute. My object is to have both referred back to the committee of seven. I have not fully made up my mind what to do, and I desire more time for consideration. It is better to wait a few days than to be precipitate and take hasty and unwise action. I therefore move that the original ordinance and the substitute be referred back to the committee of seven, and that the committee report them back at the next meeting."

The motion was seconded, and Mr. Collier said he objected to the course suggested by Mr. Tanner. He thought it would be a waste of time to send it back to the committee. He believed that every member of the council had resolved exactly what to do. He trusted Mr. Tanner's proposition would be rejected.

"There is no necessity, as far as I can see, for any hurry in this matter," rejoined Mr. Tanner, "and I do not think anybody will suffer by a few days' delay. Mr. Collier says that every member has made up his mind how to vote, but so far as I am concerned, I have not fully decided what I shall do in the matter. I have not had time to carefully consider all the points involved, and I do not wish to take any rash action. We don't want to pass an ordinance which the new council will repeal. I hope the council will think as I do about the matter, and defer action until we have a better understanding of the two ordinances before us."

The question was then put: "Shall the two ordinances be recommitted to the committee of seven?"

"The yeas appear to have it," remarked the mayor, in a doubting tone of voice.

"I call for the yeas and nays," said three members in one voice.

The roll was called—yeas 5; nays 10.

Alderman Mecaslin, Councilmen Angier, Allen, Tanner and Greene voted in the affirmative.

Aldermen Collier, Hemphill and Dorsey and Councilmen Roy, Rice, Bell, Nelson, Boynton, Mitchell and Kinyon voted in the negative.

So by a party vote, the council refused to postpone the matter.

Mayor Cooper remarked: "What I say is not said to influence any member here; but it occurs to me that it would be the wisest course to defer action until the committee can perfect an ordinance."

Alderman Dorsey: "Since the mayor intimates that he might veto the ordinance if the council approves it."

"Mr. Dorsey," interrupted the mayor, "I have not said so."

"No, may it please your honor, not in so many words, but the plain English of your remark is that if we proceeded to pass this ordinance, you will veto it."

Mr. Collier: "If that be so, and the mayor does threaten to veto it, we should do our duty and let the responsibility of the veto rest upon him."

Mayor Cooper said: "I am perfectly willing to shoulder the responsibility of my conduct." Whereat the crowd of visitors applauded the mayor. The applause was quickly checked.

Alderman Mecaslin said he saw several good reasons why the matter ought not to be disposed of in a hasty and ill-considered manner. He did not think it was necessary to take immediate action on so important a question. The members would be better prepared to vote intelligently if they were given more time to study the problem. There are some intracies which cannot be understood without due deliberation and thorough examination. The council, he said, had disposed of one question, the water question, by postponing till the next meeting, and he saw no reason why the whisky question should not be treated in a similar way. Better, he insisted, take plenty of time and then decide the matter right.

Mr. Tanner moved that both ordinances be referred to the ordinance committee, which motion was voted down.

"I move to adjourn," cried Mr. Angier, but the council, by an overwhelming vote, rejected this motion.

"We will now," remarked Mayor Cooper, "take a vote on the substitute offered by Councilman Angier."

"Before the question is put," Councilman Bell said, "I should like to move that 100 copies of each of the ordinances be printed and placed in the possession of the members before the next meeting."

This was adopted.

Alderman Dorsey offered a resolution that all the ordinances be postponed until next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bell suggested Tuesday instead, and the mover accepted the amendment.

Alderman Dorsey's resolution was adopted and the whole matter was deferred until the next meeting.

Mr. Rice moved that Aldermen Collier and Dorsey be added to the committee on license. He said he did this because, both Mr. Angier and himself being members of the license committee, it was but right that their names should be added. This was agreed to.

The council then adjourned to meet at three o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

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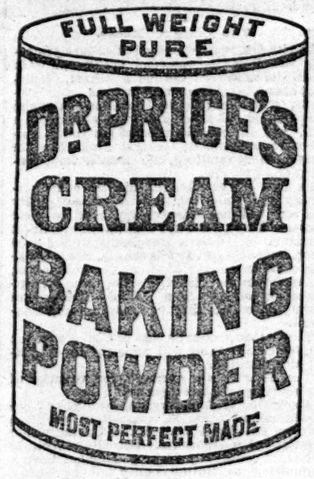

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ATLANTA, December 9.

Order of circuits, with number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Cherokee	6	Pataula	12
Rome	12	Southwestern	19
Coweta	10	Albany	16
Flint	15	Southern	1
Ocmulgee	8	Oconee	12
Macon	29	Brunswick	10
Chattahoochee	26	Eastern	26

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 19. Wikle, guardian, vs. Wooley, administrator, et al. Continued.
No. 14. Silva et al. vs. Rankin et al. Injunction, from Bartow. Argued. J. A. Baker, for plaintiffs in error. Milner, Akin & Harris for defendants.
No. 17. Johnson, ex'x, et al. vs. Doory. Equity, from Whitfield. Argued. R. J. McCamy, for plaintiffs in error. McCutchen & Shumate, T. Jones, for defendants.
No. 29. Phenix Insurance company, of Brooklyn, vs. Fulton. Suit on Policy, from Bartow. Argued. John C. Reed, for plaintiff in error. J. A. Baker for defendant.
The court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

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